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## Shelepin's bizarre visit poses dilemma for trade unions

By Takashi Oka  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor  
London

The visit to Britain this week of Soviet trade-union leader Alexander Shelepin was cut short because of hostile demonstrators but the protests against him did not detract from the purpose of his trip.

That was to press Moscow's so-far successful effort to rebuild bridges between Communists and Western trade unions that were torn down during the cold war.

Mr. Shelepin told a select group of British newspapermen whom he received at the Soviet Embassy that his talks with his hosts, the British Trade Union Congress, had been "historic," and had led to an agreement to reestablish the Anglo-Soviet trade-union committee which was disbanded during the cold war.

How far they should go in promoting friendly relations with their Communist colleagues poses a fundamental problem for Western trade-union leaders.

It is somewhat akin to the problem of Western governments who are constantly taking themselves what tangible benefits East-West detente has brought. But the dilemma for trade unions is greater because of the Soviet Union's claim to be a state built by and controlled by workers. Can Western trade unions reject the claim, along with all the evidence of the authoritarian nature of Soviet society?

George Meany, the crusty veteran leader of the American AFL-CIO, has for many years rejected any thaw in East-West labor relations. Last month, when the Soviets succeeded in persuading trade unions from 27 eastern and western European countries to join them in a conference at Geneva, Mr. Meany denounced the whole affair as a "visible product of hypocrisy."

But Len Murray, the moderate unionist who leads Britain's Trade Union Congress, was present at that conference and had his picture taken in the company of Mr. Shelepin.

Mr. Murray is known to be upset at the unfavorable publicity which dogged Mr. Shelepin's every move in Britain, from the time he arrived late Monday to his hastened departure Wednesday after a stay of barely two full days.

The TUC had to be barricaded like a fortress. And Mr. Shelepin had to make his entrances and departures by a back door in order to avoid the shouting protesters out in front, most of them Ukrainian or Jewish, but including British supporters.

The protest centered on Mr. Shelepin's personal background as former chief of the Soviet secret police, the KGB.

Mr. Shelepin, considered one of the possible successors to General Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev, seemed unfazed by the combination of deep outrage and comic opera that surrounded his visit.

At his meeting with British correspondents he said reports of Mr. Brezhnev's illness and of a power struggle in the Kremlin were all "rubbish."

"Nothing of that sort is going on," he was quoted as saying, "and we are very lucky to have a person of his (Mr. Brezhnev's) caliber."

While British workers as a whole remain relatively individualistic, the only major trade-union leader who at this writing had publicly but strongly opposed the Shelepin visit to Britain was Frank Chapple of the electrical and plumbing trades union.

\*Please turn to Page 8

'A few rumors' could topple Saigon

## South Vietnam caves in under Red offensive

By Daniel Southerland  
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Saigon  
The famous domino theory may not apply to all of Southeast Asia, but it seems to have applied to much of South Vietnam, where in recent days coastal provinces have fallen, one after another, like dominoes.

The flight of leading Saigon government officers from Military Region II headquartered at Nha Trang appears already to be contributing to a collapse of the will to resist in the remaining government enclaves on the central coast.

All of Military Region II, once the largest of South Vietnam's four military regions, seems destined to be lost to Communist control as panic spreads down the coast.

The loss of Nha Trang, located 190 miles northeast of Saigon, also has created new pressures for a change of government in Saigon.

Even in the South Vietnamese Senate, which has been effectively under the control of President Nguyen Van Thieu for the past few years, there was much talk about issuing a declaration that would amount to a vote of no confidence in President Thieu. Such an action would have no legal effect on the Thieu government, but the fact that it was even discussed reflected the growing sense of disaster that has gripped the usually complacent city of Saigon.

Reports circulated in Saigon that Prime Minister Tran Thien Khieu was resigning. But many experienced political observers were arguing that only the resignation of President Thieu could restore morale, put a halt to the retreat, and bring any hope of a negotiated settlement.

Still other observers contended that it already was too late to contain the collapse of government authority, which has spread southward from the northernmost part of the country.

It was almost as if a pattern were set by the recent fall of the city of Da Nang; Government officers lose confidence and start looking out for the safety of their families. Soldiers see their officers losing heart, and begin thinking about their own families. Officers start leaving, and suddenly no one is in control. Government soldiers begin looting. National Liberation Front cadres go to work spreading rumors and inciting panic. Officers are let out of jail. An internal collapse occurs, and Communist-led troops move in almost without having to fire a shot.

This is what appears to have happened in Nha Trang, where only four days ago, the commanding officer, Lt. Gen. Pham Van Phu vowed that "The fighters of Military Region II will hold the existing defense lines until the death."

General Phu was nowhere to be found on Tuesday evening as Nha Trang succumbed to chaos.

A South Vietnamese Air Force officer, who was apparently one of the few government officers remaining in Nha Trang Tuesday evening, said the city was quiet, except for drunken government rangers who were looting everything in sight. He said that someone had sabotaged the city's electrical plant, and that as he flew out of the city he could see the main market burning.

"There was no attack on the city," the officer said. "There was not a Viet Cong to be seen anywhere."

In the meantime, the city of Saigon looked normal on the surface, but there was an underrcurrent of panic. The well-to-do were buying airline tickets and withdrawing money from banks.

"I've never seen such panic in this city," said an American official with many years of experience in Vietnam. "I'm beginning to think they could take this place with a few well-placed rumors."

\*Please turn to Page 8

## U.K. Press battles recession to stay in business

By Richard Burt  
Specialist to The Christian Science Monitor  
London

Britain's long suffering newspaper industry is now fighting for its survival.

Like the newspaper business in other Western countries, the British press has been stunned by the skyrocketing costs of newsprint, a drop in advertising, and labor troubles stemming from efforts to streamline printing.

But British papers, particularly the London-produced national dailies, are particularly hard hit by these pressures.

The reason for this is not hard to find. The major dailies have become victims of their earlier success. Producing no less than eight national newspapers a day, the industry finds itself badly overextended when advertising revenues are falling and circulations have

dipped or have barely managed to stay even.

Both the so-called "quality" and "popular" dailies are suffering. Times Newspapers Ltd., which publishes the *Times* and the *Sunday Times*, has reported losses of £150,000 a week.

The main competitor of the *Times*, the *Guardian*, has lost almost £2.4 million this year.

Britain's largest selling daily, the *Daily Mirror*, and its primary rival, the *Daily Express*, each registered losses of over £1 million in the past year.

Behind these statistics is a cycle of increased costs and dropping readership. Over the last two years the cost of newspaper has doubled.

But in view of general economic decline, advertising costs have fallen. Advertising revenue

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How many papers tomorrow?

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A new lion for the Tory Party

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## FOCUS

## Uncle Sam's a dimmer presence now

By Francis Remy

London Ask the average Englishman who the President of the United States is, and there will be a long pause before you get an answer. Then it may very well go, "Chrysler, isn't it? No? Well, some sort of car." Eisenhower and John F. Kennedy have long enjoyed honorary niches in the British Hall of Fame. Lyndon Johnson in "that big chap from Texas," and the memory of Richard Nixon is still pungent. But Gerald Ford — it is almost as if mentioning his name was low down on most people's interests.

Indeed, interest in the United States generally is low down in Britain today, the result of several reasons failing together.

The first is sheer exhaustion. For more than ten years the British media, and especially television which had acquired its transatlantic satellite link, milked the United States for all the material they could lay hands on. Beginning with space shots and party conventions the torrent of coverage surged on through election nights and ghetto riots, through the assassinations of the Kennedy brothers and scenes from the Vietnam war to the moon landings and the Watergate drama.

That was about enough. There was another factor, too. Over those years there grew up a generation of British radio, TV and newspaper men with a special passion for American affairs. They sold America hard and well. But now most of them have moved on and their successors, though no less able, are simply less exciting.

Even the evergreen Alastair Cooke, probably the greatest living broadcaster in the English language, is regarded by the younger public as something of a golden oldie. In any case, he's on radio, not tally.

British Television still carries its rations of American westerns, crime series and comedies, but they are strictly uninteresting. Everyone watches "Colombo," M.A.S.H.," and "Kojak" but nobody wants to imitate them. British crime shows are firmly rooted in the World of the British bobby, and comedy shows are still only a few steps away from the American musical seems to be dead.

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I suspect that loss of interest in America has

a lot to do with the disgust felt for Watergate and the Vietnam war. They were not only

seaside pier and the Edwardian music-hall.

Meanwhile the ideas men of television are busily engaged with domestic politics and sociology. Plus a few nostalgic echoes of Empire.

On the level of the arts it is surprising how little impact the United States has on an increasingly isolationist British scene. Shortage of dollars must, I suppose, account for the dismal showing in British national collections of modern American painting from Jackson Pollock onwards; while the British dislike (perhaps healthy) of enormously long books may have something to do with the unpopularity of modern American writers.

The middlebrow, right-wing British novelist Kingsley Amis, invited by a BBC interviewer to comment on a list of names which included Bellow, Updike and Roth, greeted each one with a groan of dismay. And even the American musical seems to be dead.

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The Foreign Office knows that, and so does 10 Downing Street, but fewer and fewer ordinary Britons seem to be getting the message.

And yet some of the younger members of his party, backed by leftward-inclined unions, have a strong ideological dislike of America and its big oil companies and multinational corporations, which they would like to see brought under state control. Neither Mr. Wilson nor Washington seems able to get through to this element with the message that, for all its faults, the United States really is a sister democracy.

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# Eastern Europe

## Crown tests U.S.-Hungary ties

Budapest hints that further trade awaits return of medieval treasure from America

By Eric Bourne  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

**Budapest**  
The government here has just given a strong hint that further expansion of the recent trade boom between this outward-looking Communist country and the U.S. could be hindered until the latter returns the ancient crown of Hungary's saint-king, Stephen.

The crown and other royal jewels of Hungary's first Christian king have been in American hands since leaders of the Arrow Cross, the Hungarian fascist movement, took them out of the country as they fled from the Soviet forces in 1945 and passed them over to the American Army.

It is many years since the Hungarians lodged any official request for restitution of these thousand-year-old symbols of their nationhood.

At last week's Communist Party congress, however, Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja said that though trade and cultural exchanges with the U.S. had intensified in the last few years, the relationship could not yet be described as normal.

As well as what he calls economic discrimination, other problems, he said, await settlement, including the crown jewels.

It was Hungary's first official public reference to the issue since the mid-1960s when Budapest gave up asking for the crown and instead made a golden replica on view since in the National Museum here.



St. Stephen's crown: lost symbol of nationhood

# Eastern Europe

## Comecon revises goals to meet energy crunch

High fuel weigh on Eastern bloc economy

By Eric Bourne  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

**Budapest**  
The world's energy crisis could not have come at a worse time for the still industrializing countries of East Europe.

For several years the East Europeans have been industrializing their economies — which are heavily dependent on Soviet raw materials — with the help of Western technology. At the same time, most of them have also worked to raise their domestic standards of living.

But over the past months the East Europeans have been confronted with:

- Soaring world prices (which at first they tried somehow to avoid).
- An end to the old easy terms for Soviet oil and raw materials.
- The consequent possibility of a slowdown in the politically important growth of consumer welfare.

Now the East Europeans are making major adjustments in their next five-year plans (the overall blueprint which will guide their economies through the latter part of this decade), judging by recent Comecon decisions on how to deal with the new world economic situation.

The result is likely to be a more integrated Comecon (the Soviet bloc economic community) with the Soviets giving the East Europeans credits and other aids in exchange for the East Europeans doing more business within the bloc — especially with the Soviets.

Nowhere is the impact of these prospective

radical changes more apparent than here in Hungary — the bloc's forerunner in more market-oriented economics since the late 1960s. Hungary has successfully combined its New Economic Mechanism (NEM) with a social policy which has improved the country's overall standard of living.

"We were taken by surprise by the unexpected dimensions of the crisis," concedes one of Hungary's able economic thinkers. "It has imposed pressure on the economy as a whole."

The world oil crisis forced the Soviets to raise their fuel prices to the East Europeans. Although these will still be below the current world level, they have thrown a heavy burden on the East European economies and have necessitated drastic recasting of the five-year plans starting next year.

Moreover, new prices in the five-year plans will no longer be set in advance. They will be adjusted from year to year according to a five-year average of world levels.

To help its allies over the first shock — and also to help avoid possible political backlash from any threat to the standard of living — the U.S.S.R. has offered credits and other facilities. The new fuel prices also will be answered by similar price adjustments for East European goods delivered to the Soviet Union.

(In Hungary's case, prices of its exports to the U.S.S.R. are to be raised by some 15 to 20 percent on machinery and other industrial items and almost 30 percent on farm products.)

Economists here say it is essential for Hungary also to cut back on its current wide range of products and concentrate on those for which its resources and skills are best suited.

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## Rhodesian guerrillas undermined

By Geoffrey Godsell  
Overseas news editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

A Rhodesian special tribunal's decision supporting Prime Minister Ian Smith's recent arrest of one of the country's top African nationalist leaders, the Rev. Ndabeni Sithole, could mean:

• Either a complete breakdown of efforts to get under way between Mr. Smith's white-minority government and Rhodesian African nationalists a constitutional conference opening the door to fairer African participation in

the country's politics — even black-majority rule.

• Or a speeding up on the movement toward those talks, from which would be excluded Mr. Sithole's Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU).

The first alternative is outwardly the more likely, since the umbrella nationalist organization, the African National Council (ANC) — into which both Mr. Sithole's ZANU and Joshua Nkomo's rival Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) have been merged — has said it will not negotiate with Mr. Smith unless Mr. Sithole is released.

But Mr. Sithole's supporters in ZANU and elsewhere fear that the second alternative is the one unfolding.

Last month Mr. Chitepo was killed by a land mine outside his home in the Zambian capital, Lusaka. Most of the rest of the ZANU leadership outside Rhodesia, including the guerrilla organizers, gathered in Lusaka for Mr. Chitepo's funeral, were subsequently arrested by Zambian President Kuanda — officially for questioning about Mr. Chitepo's murder.

Mr. Kuanda reportedly favors Mr. Nkomo over Mr. Sithole as the black Rhodesians' authentic and more representative leader. The Zambian President is said to feel that ZANU's guerrilla operations have been an obstacle to negotiated compromise between blacks and whites in Rhodesia.

Mr. Sithole's supporters say President Kuanda — through his arrests — has robbed Mr. Sithole of his all-important guerrilla card. The suspect South Africa may now put pressure on Mr. Smith to release Mr. Sithole, despite Tuesday's court decision. This would give the ANC a face-saving reason to reopen talks with Mr. Smith — with Mr. Sithole on the sidelines deprived of the guerrilla card or lever which had been his strength.

### ★ U.K. Press

Continued from Page 1  
price increases to cover the rising costs of newspaper, then, is viewed as the only temporary means of economic survival, and nearly every major paper has raised its price.

But the upper level for newspaper prices may have been reached. Many British households have long bought more than one paper, which is said to explain the country's ability to support a large and diverse press. However, if prices continue to soar, publishers worry that readers will be forced to give up the habit of buying more than one paper a day.

As a result, the industry is increasingly turning to automated printing techniques that demand smaller labor forces.

This, in turn, has set off a series of bitter disputes with printers unions. Some of the confrontations, like a conflict over pay differentials with printers in February, have threatened to close down the whole of London's daily press.

A central issue is the determination of unions to protect jobs when new techniques appear to make them obsolete. The Daily Mirror is currently involved in a dispute with one union following the dismissal of 1,750 warehousemen.

If the stoppage continues, the Mirror could be the first of a series of newspapers forced to close. To stave off such a possibility, Prime Minister Harold Wilson last year established a royal commission to study the London newspaper industry's difficulties and to suggest ways in which the industry might be revived without losing jobs.

### ★ S. Vietnam collapses

Continued from Page 1

"I've never seen so many Vietnamese ask me how they can get out of the country," he said. "I think that if they had a way to get out on a ship or by plane, half the people in the city would leave."

Diplomats in Saigon were intrigued by a French News Agency report from Hanoi that seemed to indicate that the North Vietnamese will not press the advantage they now hold and push all the way toward Saigon.

Jean Thoraval, correspondent for the Agence France-Presse in the North Vietnamese capital, wrote that some observers in Hanoi "not that the gains made in the current offensive could impose their own political limits."

"Pressing forward at this time could bring the risk of political setbacks, and it seems that this factor is being taken into account both in Hanoi and by the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) of South Vietnam," wrote Mr. Thoraval.

He said it was "noteworthy that Hanoi, the PRG, and the 'third force' in South Vietnam have all stated in recent days that the last act in the Vietnamese drama would be a political settlement based on the Paris agreements following the departure of South Vietnam's President Thieu."

### ★ Shelepin's visit

Continued from Page 1

As with some of their other West European colleagues, notably in West Germany, not all British trade-union leaders may favor any great haste in rebuilding an all-embracing federation that would include East Europeans as well as West Europeans.

The Soviet-sponsored World Federation of Trade Unions may not have scored notable gains so far against the free world's International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. But the new European Trade Union Congress is independent both of the WFTU and the ICFTU, and it now looks as though the Soviets will try to use this body to create a pan-European federation in which they will have a role to play.

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MONITOR  
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FOR ALL YOUR MEAT, POULTRY & DEEP FREEZE REQUIREMENTS

By Robert P. Hey  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

their headlong flight from northern provinces.  
The support of one-time supporters like  
Senator McGee would be essential.

The representative of a moderate senator,  
whose help would be essential in obtaining  
swing votes, told the administration the only  
way the Ford administration would have even  
a slim chance of military aid approval was for  
the President himself to lead an all-out drive  
in Congress with strong behind-the-scenes  
lobbying as well as public statements.

However, most congressional sources be-  
lieve even this would fail. Says one who in the  
past has supported the war: "If the White  
House launched an all-out effort they might  
come up with 42 to 44 votes. But I can't see  
them coming up with any more than that" —  
leaving a majority in opposition.

While the White House was feeling out  
congressional possibilities, at least one other  
member of Congress on his own was fusing a  
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One reason Congress is unlikely to approve a  
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take no action without strong presidential  
leadership.

## Vietnam aid: Does Ford really want it?

Washington

As dimensions of the South Vietnamese rout  
became visible, the Ford administration quickly  
has contacted two key senators to see  
whether it could obtain from Congress additional  
military aid for Saigon.

This newspaper has learned it was told there  
was virtually no chance, but that Congress  
would provide whatever aid the President  
asked for humanitarian and refugee help.

The representative of Sen. Gale McGee (D)

of Wyoming, longtime Vietnam war sup-  
porter, flatly told the White House it "could  
get anything it wanted for refugees and  
humanitarian aid, but when it comes to  
military assistance I don't see how [it] can get  
one dime, particularly in light of the fact  
South Vietnamese troops abandoned such  
stores of military items and ammunition" in

their headlong flight from northern provinces.

The support of one-time supporters like  
Senator McGee would be essential.

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# Indo-China

A small boy caught in war's whirlpool

By Daniel Southerland  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor



Vietnam: vale of tears

Saigon  
Hung, a 12-year-old among the last of the refugees to leave the fallen city of Da Nang, thinks he is on vacation in Saigon. But slowly he is beginning to comprehend that he may never see his mother, brothers, and sisters again.

Hung's story is that of untold tens of thousands of Vietnamese caught in a massive movement of refugees. One refugee after another tells of losing contact with loved ones in the midst of a precipitous retreat of Saigon government forces from province after province.

Hung was found with tear-redened eyes looking through a porthole on the American freighter Pioneer Contender as it left Da Nang last Friday night loaded with nearly 6,000 people. The ship could have taken as many as 2,000 more, but there was such panic among the refugees that it prevented orderly boarding. It took 10 hours to load the ship.

"There was no way to tell them that if they calmed down, more could get on," said Tom Mallia, an American teacher of English at the University of Hue, who found Hung on the ship and brought him to Saigon.

Given the chaos that prevailed in the bay of Da Nang, it is a small miracle that Hung ever got on board. He said that his mother put him on a sampan at dockside in Da Nang. Then, with people pushing and shoving all around her, his mother was knocked into the water.

The boy never saw his mother or his five sisters and brothers again. The sampan took him to a barge that was tied to the Pioneer Contender, and finally someone handed him up onto the gangplank of the ship.

Throughout the terrible struggle to board the ship, Hung held tight to a small dog named Kiki and two shoulder bags his mother had packed for him. He also had a backpack filled with rice bowls carefully wrapped in crushed paper, along with cooking utensils and chopsticks. The shoulder bags contained rice, canned meat, and his eldest brother's high school books.

Hung said that his mother owned a shop where she sold sundry dry goods on the main street in Da Nang. She was likely to have earned an above-average income to have afforded what sampan owners were charging — as much as 30,000 piasters (\$40), which is

AP photo

## South Vietnamese troops fought mostly for a living

By Dana Adams Schmidt  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

What went wrong with the Army of South Vietnam?

A confidential study made for the United States defense attache's office in Vietnam, now circulating on Capitol Hill, offers some answers.

"It is quite clear that South Vietnamese military personnel are forced to live at less than reasonable subsistence levels and that performance and mission accomplishment are seriously affected."

"Day to day survival in the face of worsening economic conditions has caused a deterioration of performance, which cannot be permitted to continue if South Vietnamese military forces are to be considered a viable force."

This was written by the defense attache's director of special studies after conducting 6,600 interviews with officers and enlisted men in all four military regions between June 19 and August 28, 1974.

Since then, however, according to Pentagon sources, the economic condition of the South Vietnamese armed forces has continued to deteriorate as inflation in the general economy spiraled and military pay and other forms of compensation failed to keep up.

Occasionally rumors that the ship was going to leave in just a few minutes swept over the 5,000 people in the barge, and they surged toward the only gangplank. The ship's crew separated the frenzied, screaming people with fire hoses in an attempt to calm them, but, if anything, this simply caused more panic and swinm.

Hundreds of small boats tried to approach the already overloaded barge and two other barges tried to tie up next to it. An American civilian hacked at the lines attaching those boats and barge to the big barge.

American Marines dressed in civilian clothes fired shots into the air and into the water to chase off the boats. Had they unloaded all the people they were carrying, it might have taken days to load the ship. And time was running out.

Looking down from the deck of the ship, Mr. Mallia saw a teacher from the faculty of sciences at the University of Hue crouched in the barge with tears streaming down his face. The man and his family later made it onto the ship, but at that moment they obviously feared they might not.

Mr. Mallia told Hung that he and the boy would stay with a group of British Quakers working with Buddhist day-care centers in Saigon. The boy's immediate reaction was to ask: "Will they like my dog?"

Allowances from parents or relatives were

received by 23.17 of those questioned; 87.9 percent got money from working wives and dependents.

Only 8.05 said they would remain in the armed services if they had a chance for discharge.

In summary the defense attache's study noted that 92 percent of the men said their pay and allowances were insufficient to meet basic needs of food, clothing and shelter, and that these would have to be doubled to meet minimum needs.

Aggravating these problems is corruption, as indicated by the following statement by individual enlisted men:

"After receiving pay I must deliver the operational allowance to my battalion commander..."

"I do not offer any portion of my salary or pay any money for any service, but my family had to offer bribes at the beginning, and now has to bribe the unit commander monthly or unknown sum of money..."

"I have not been cheated of any part of my salary, also I have not been obliged to give my contribution; but sometimes, once per couple of months, I give some gift as a token of my appreciation to my unit commander..."

"Each month, when my mother visits me, she presents a gift of great value to my unit commander, as a request for some favor or my command..."

## South Vietnam: tragic country that defeated itself

By Daniel Southerland  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Without putting up a fight in most places, the Saigon government now has lost more than half its territory, four of its eleven regular infantry divisions, and equipment and munitions worth many hundreds of millions of dollars.

In the meantime, Western intelligence analysts say that the North Vietnamese are "pouring" war material into South Vietnam at a rapid rate, with much of it going directly into Military Region III, the region which embraces Saigon.

Some American government employees in Saigon are packing their personal household effects and some are thinking of sending their wives out of the country.

Many senior Army officers, who undoubtedly have a better idea of how far the deterioration has gone, are looking to the United States for help, particularly now that Gen. Frederick C. Weyand, the U.S. Army Chief of Staff, is visiting Saigon.

"We're all looking to the results of the Weyand visit," said one staff officer.

"If nothing but words come out of it, we're lost."

General Weyand was reported by well-informed sources to be "shocked" by what he has learned in briefings about the retreat of the South Vietnamese Army.

# Indo-China

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# Middle East

## Canal opening raises hopes

By John K. Cooley  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

"The danger of war [in the Middle East] has probably been averted — at least until July." This was the response of one highly qualified Western diplomat here to Egyptian President Sadat's announcement that he will reopen the Suez Canal next June 5, and his parallel promise that Egypt will renew the mandate of the UN peacekeeping force in Sinai for another three months.

The canal's reopening is a multi-billion-dollar Easter present for world consumers, traders, and oil and financial circles. Closure of the canal in June, 1967, has so far cost the world economy over \$1 billion, according to UN estimates made here.

Mr. Sadat's decisions, and his suggestion that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) be represented at the Geneva peace conference by the Arab League caused great satisfaction among Western observers and Arab moderates.

An Israeli spokesman admitted that reopening the canal — even though Cairo specified after Mr. Sadat's speech that Israeli-flag ships would not be permitted passage — is a "positive sign."

Syria, the Palestine guerrillas, Libya, and other Arab radicals almost totally ignored the decisions Sunday, though President Sadat announced them Saturday night.

"They have more drawbacks than advantages for us," grumbled Zuhier Mohsen, chief of the military department of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in Damascus. Syria has given no indication of its intentions to renew or not the mandate of the UN forces in Golan which expires in May.

The Arab radicals tend to feel that Mr. Sadat has tended to act only in Egypt's own interest, and with a view to encouraging the United States to continue the peacemaking efforts suspended when U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's peace mission stumbled in late March.

In his broadcast speech Saturday night, President Sadat reversed all his previous



Suez Canal: soon to be a bustling waterway again

U.S. Navy

statements that the Suez Canal could not safely be reopened until Israeli forces made further withdrawals from their Sinai positions near the canal banks.

"Some may expect from me, emotionally, to keep the Suez Canal closed," said Mr. Sadat, "but I shall do the exact opposite. . . . We will open the Suez Canal [on June 5, anniversary of the 1967 war with Israel, when it was closed] for the benefit of our people and for that of the world."

"We are able to protect it as we are able to protect the canal cities we have undertaken to rebuild. . . . We possess a deterrent capacity that makes our enemy think twice or three times before any rashness. . . . Any attack on single position on the canal or the canal towns will be met with deterrence which will be even more painful."

Closure of the canal caused the greatest hardship to Mediterranean, East African, and Indian Ocean countries. At first it brought up oil prices. But the use of supertankers to carry

oil around Africa had lowered the cost per ton between \$5.75 and \$5.92 from the Persian Gulf to Rotterdam. While a smaller tanker passing through the canal would have cost the shipper about \$6.45 a ton, according to one UN estimate.

This estimate was based on assumption of a 50 percent increase in canal tolls. But Egypt's Suez Canal Authority has said tolls would be revised so as to be competitive with supertanker rates.

But since the price of ship bunkering fuel has quadrupled, together with other world oil prices, since October, 1973, supertanker transport costs have gone far higher and made the canal route much cheaper.

Egypt's plans for improving the canal call for accommodation of tankers of 150,000 tons by 1980 and of 250,000 tons by 1982 or so. Egypt's published expectations of canal revenues in 1980 are about \$388 million, two-and-a-half-times those of 1973, the last full year of the Canal's operation.

## A new premier and cabinet in Turkey

By Geoffrey Geddes  
Overseas news editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

If the new coalition Cabinet put together by Turkish Premier-Designate Suleyman Demirel gets expected vote of confidence in the Grand National Assembly, it will mean:

No significantly greater political stability in Turkey under Mr. Demirel's premiership than under his caretaker predecessor, Sadi Tuncer. The latter had been in office for over five months.

## Gilian Packard makes very beautiful jewellery

U.S. aide says cultural baggage restricts Japan

By the Associated Press

Washington — Japan is being pulled toward a broader and more active global involvement by the currents of history, says U.S. Ambassador James Hodgson.

The same currents also are pulling Japan toward a closer relationship with the United States, he maintains.

But a unique "cultural baggage" developed over centuries of isolation and still holding back Japan's efforts to play a role in the world scene, the envoy told the Japanese America Society of Washington.

(3) The country's military leadership, traditionally of the modernizing revolutionaries, policies of the late Kemal Ataturk, founder of modern Turkey, does not help him in his efforts to negotiate and compromise.

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## Israel fails in attempt to mollify U.S.

By Dana Adams Schmidt  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

An Israeli effort to blame Egypt for the breakdown of step-by-step talks on an interim settlement by releasing maps claiming to show both Israeli and Egyptian maximum Sinai concessions has further irritated American officials.

Release of the maps was part of a major effort by Israel to offset Ford administration anger at what is seen here as Israeli inflexibility during the talks. But it has only succeeded in adding to U.S. displeasure.

An authoritative source says that the maps published by the Israeli Embassy on March 27 were never given to the American delegation in Jerusalem.

"They just pulled out a map and indicated in a general way that this was the gist of what they were willing to do," the source explains. The eleventh-hour offer that the Israelis say they made to keep the talks going therefore contained nothing precise for the Americans to pass on to Egypt, the source says.

American rejection of the validity of the maps as an element in the negotiations became known while other sources confirmed that President Ford's letter to Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel on the last day of the talks was in fact drafted by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's peace mission team.

Kissinger was in fact drafted by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's peace mission team.

Meanwhile, Israeli officials here and Zionists elsewhere in the United States are working on ways to explain the breakdown of the talks to the Jewish community and restore Israel's image.

A conference of presidents of major American Jewish organizations in the U.S. met in New York Monday. The American-Israel Public Affairs Committee annual conference meeting here in mid-April will focus on the Israeli image problem.

Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinitz is meanwhile pressing Secretary of State Kissinger to seek a resumption of the Israeli-Egyptian negotiation with Dr. Kissinger as arbiter.

He has suggested, according to an authoritative informant, that instead of moving now to the multilateral forum of the Geneva conference with the Soviet Union and the United States as co-chairmen, the U.S. should first invite the foreign ministers of the two countries to Washington for a new round of so-called "proximity talks."

Instead of having Dr. Kissinger shuttle between Jerusalem and Awan, the minister it is suggested, could shuttle between the hotels and the State Department.

But an authoritative American source is skeptical. He says that Geneva strategy embracing every aspect of Middle East policy, including the West Bank, Jerusalem, and the Golan Heights, are included in the re-assessment of the Israeli and the Arabs had better be thinking about them too.

Apparently alarmed at the prospect of having to face all their Arab enemies simultaneously, and the Russians, the Israelis are arguing that the chapter in Egyptian-Israeli negotiations under American auspices is not yet dead, that the United States is the only country that can maintain its movement toward peace.

They take comfort in the fact that he has yet made a formal call for resumption of Geneva talks which were begun in a two-day session in December, 1973. They point out the American argument that under the shuttle spoke only of a "resumption."

The Egyptian Ambassador, Amrullah, commenting on the maps, published by the Israeli Embassy said:

"No maps were exchanged. Neither did Egypt give the Israelis a map, nor did we receive from them a map. The maps do not represent our position. The Israelis do not represent our position. The Israelis are not trying to build up a case on the basis of their position."

# Middle East

## No peace without PLO?

By a staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon

There are signs that more individual Americans are coming to believe in the central importance of Palestinian-Israeli relations in any Middle East peace solution.

Shortly before he became the first U.S. congressman to meet Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) chief Yasser Arafat last weekend, Sen. George McGovern (D) of South Dakota, chairman of the Near East subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, told this reporter:

"I think [going to the Geneva Mideast peace conference] might necessitate some discussion between Moscow and Washington. It might involve a careful appraisal of what the Palestinian problem is."

As for U.S. recognition of the PLO, Senator McGovern acknowledged "there will come a time when we will have to confront that issue. We cannot forever sweep it under the rug."

Mr. Arafat and other Palestinians here carefully explained the PLO position to Senator McGovern. He generally agreed with them that this is the core issue faced in the Mideast after collapse of U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's peace mission earlier this month.

Senator McGovern's fact-finding tour is also taking him to Saudi Arabia, where he found the transition from the reign of murdered King Faisal to that of his brother, King Khalid, was "smooth," and to Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Israel, and Iran.

During the Easter weekend, a committee of American clergymen and laymen here held a service in a Beirut church to issue "an Easter statement of concern on behalf of the people of Palestine and south Lebanon."

The committee's statement said that "although at one time Dr. Kissinger's energetic efforts aroused some hope . . . his inability to induce even a limited Israeli withdrawal on one front demonstrates how far we are from a solution to the problem."

"The major tasks to be undertaken are the evacuation of the occupied territories and a recognition of the civil and human rights of

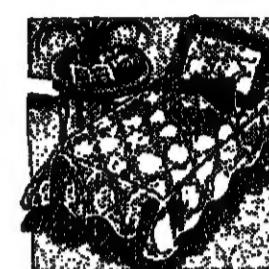


By Sven Simon

Arafat: toward acceptance?

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# Middle East

## Expedition to probe Mt. Ararat Glacier for Noah's Ark

By Dudley Lynch  
Special to  
The Christian Science  
Monitor

Dallas  
Turkish authorities will permit a research team to climb 17,000-foot Mt. Ararat this summer and explore what is believed to be a massive wooden structure protruding from glacial ice, a Texas minister says.

The Rev. Tom Crotser, a veteran of five summer expeditions to Ararat, hopes to return this time with evidence to prove conclusively that the big object is the remains of Noah's Ark.

Mr. Crotser claims to have persuaded Turkish Foreign Minister Turan Gunes to let him and his colleagues climb Ararat and enter an 80-foot section of the wreckage that now extends from the glacier. He says he convinced the Turkish official by showing him "close-up photographs" that confirm the object's existence.

The planning for Mr. Crotser's sixth — and hopefully final — assault up the lofty, inhospitable mountain is taking place this spring in his rough-hewn frame house in east Texas. A former minister of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ), Mr. Crotser believes documenting the existence of the ark would help to "validate" the Christian scriptures.

Reports of a great ship's bulk resting high on Ararat, a towering peak that overlooks Iran and the Soviet Union, have filtered out of eastern Turkey since the days of the Babylonians. In more recent times, witnesses have included a Persian archbishop (1857); a Russian pilot named Roshkovsky (1918) and a French industrialist Fernand Navarra (1955).

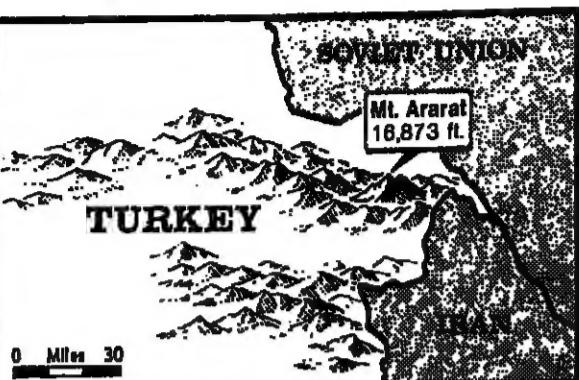
It was Mr. Navarra who finally mustered enough hard evidence to interest scientists. He had first learned about the Ararat legends of a big boat-like object while mountain climbing in Turkey. The Bordeaux resident returned from his third expedition to Ararat with hunks of blackish-red pitch-soaked wood that he claimed to have cut from a huge hand-hewn log found in an icy crevasse.

Arts popular but losing money

By the Associated Press  
Philadelphia  
Philadelphia's theaters, the theater, and ballet are more popular than ever, but they are drowning in red ink, according to a study of 40 cultural attractions in Philadelphia.

The Greater Philadelphia Cultural Alliance conducted the study to show the economic importance of culture in hopes of obtaining more financial support from the business community.

Henry E. Putz, executive director of the alliance, says that while attendance at cultural events is steadily increasing, organizations such as the world-renowned Philadelphia Orchestra are losing money.



Carbon-dating tests by the University of Pennsylvania and a commercial laboratory, Geochron, of Cambridge, Mass., clouded Mr. Navarra's claims that the wood was part of Noah's Ark. The tests indicated the wood was from a tree that lived about A.D. 600. Biblical accounts speak of the huge ark built by Noah and his sons coming to rest "upon the mountains of Ararat" around 5,000 B.C.

Mr. Navarra's defenders — notably, a Washington-based group called Scientific Exploration and Research (SEARCH) — suggested the wood was contaminated by water and sulfurous gases from Ararat, a volcanic peak. They suggested this would

have affected the accuracy of the carbon dating.

But Mr. Navarra's wood samples, plus the facts that there is no timber for hundreds of miles around Ararat and no reasonable explanation for a large shiplike structure resting at the 12,500-foot level, were enough to intrigue experts.

In early 1972, the prestigious Arctic Institute of North America, a veteran polar research group, agreed to lend a hand. The institute was persuaded in part by

hard-nosed scientific inquiry," said Hugo A. C. Neuburg, a glaciologist affiliated with the institute.

The political developments in Turkey thwarted plans for the 1972 expedition, and the sensitive location of Mt. Ararat — just a few miles from the Soviet border — has made Turkish officials leery of further research ex-

peditions. Since SEARCH officials have been vague about their plans,

The Rev. Mr. Crotser thinks there are two big objects with boatlike features on Ararat. His theory that an earthquake split a boat, "It just has to be the Ark," he says. "How else can you explain a ship on top of that mountain?"

"The discovery of ancient wood at this altitude justifies

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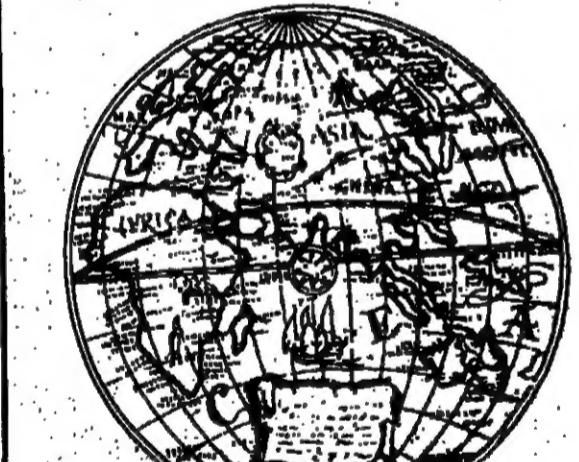
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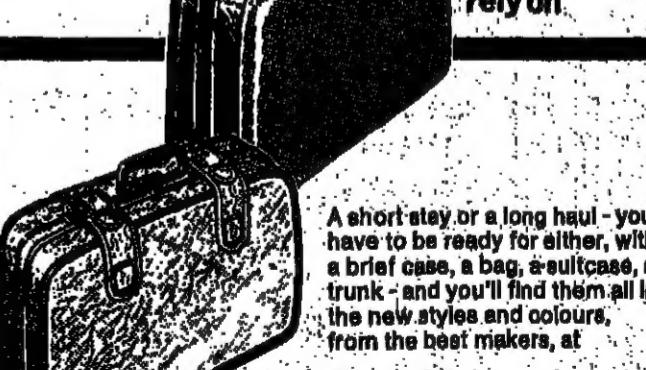
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# United States

## Colby rules out CIA breakup, grips reins

By Benjamin Weiles  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
William E. Colby, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, strongly opposes published proposals that the embattled CIA be reorganized and that he resign as part of a "clean sweep." His resignation, he believes, would be a "disaster" to the nation and to the agency.

In recent weeks, as disclosures about CIA have continued in the news — at home and abroad — there have been suggestions that the CIA as constituted is now an embarrassment to the United States.

Calls have been made for it to be broken up and its component parts reassigned: espionage, counterespionage, and analysis under the State Department; dirty tricks, satellite photography, research, and analysis under the Pentagon.

"When the Army is guilty of errors," Mr. Colby said in a wide-ranging, hour-long interview three days ago, "you don't break it up and reshuffle the parts around the government. You rout out the problems, tighten discipline, and move ahead."

## Crime fighters in U.S. call for urgent action

By Robert P. Hey  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
The steepest nationwide increase in serious crime in 17 years confronts the United States, crime specialists say, with the urgent need to:

- Prevent criminals from committing repeat offenses. The best estimate is that 75 percent of all persons convicted of one crime later commit more. This is an urgent priority of law-enforcement officials, who say swifter, surer justice is needed, together with less leniency from judges and more correcting of criminal attitudes by prisons.

- Quickly put into action the new federal law requiring speedy trials. Passed last year by Congress, it ultimately would require trial within 100 days after arrest. Too often, defendants have months, even a year or two before trial — when many commit additional crimes.

Federal jurisdictions now are organizing to institute the law, which Congress hopes states will copy.

- Sharply decrease the currently accepted process of plea bargaining. Too often, overworked prosecutors, trying to settle cases quickly rather than have them delayed by clogged court dockets, agree that if a defendant will plead guilty to one crime, sometimes on a lesser charge, they will drop prosecution of other crimes of which he is accused.

As a result, many criminals feel crime does pay. Law enforcement officials note that in fewer than 10 percent of serious crimes is anyone actually implicated.

- Pass federal legislation putting strict controls on gun purchases and sales. An estimated 10 million handguns now are in private citizen's criminal hands, making gun control a priority of many police officials. The House has passed a gun-control bill, but the Senate has not yet taken up the measure.

- Provide more money for judges to attract qualified, experienced, and dedicated men and women to be federal judges. The Senate has passed a bill by U.S. Sen. George J. Mitchell of Maine that would do this.

- Provide more money for law enforcement agencies to hire and train more police officers. The Senate has passed a bill by U.S. Sen. George J. Mitchell of Maine that would do this.



Colby: opposes CIA 'clean sweep'

The United States needs a "civilian" intelligence agency with no ties to such huge bureaucracies as the State and Defense Departments, both of which run global programs and must constantly defend them, Mr. Colby insisted. The President and his aides must have totally objective intelligence from one agency of the government — and that, Mr. Colby noted, is why Congress created the CIA in 1947.

In his seventh-floor office atop the huge CIA headquarters at Langley, Va., Mr. Colby handled — and dodged — questions about the operations, morale, and future of the CIA, which he has been directing since May, 1973. Now and then his eye would stray out over the trees and Potomac River to the Capitol dome, glistening in the spring sun miles away.

"I read the papers, I know there have been suggestions I quit," he said evenly. "But I know my resignation now would be a disaster for the nation — perhaps that's too strong. A disaster for the CIA. I've talked to many people in CIA and they agree."

What about reports that neither he nor his immediate predecessors — James R. Schlesinger, currently Defense Secretary, and Rich-

ard Helms, currently U.S. Ambassador to Iran — did not have personal access to the President (the greatest privilege in the federal bureaucracy). All are said to have had to work through Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

"I have no problem with it," replied Mr. Colby, both evading and confirming the report. "The President reads me. He sees my daily briefing first thing everyday when he gets up. No one sees it before he does. And when there's an NSC [National Security Council] meeting I lead off with an intelligence summary. No one tells me what to say."

Mr. Colby skirted direct discussion of the CIA's abortive attempt last year to raise a sunken Soviet submarine from its position on the floor of the mid-Pacific. The less public discussion at this time, he inferred, the less likelihood of a formal Soviet protest with its attendant world publicity.

However, Mr. Colby did confirm that "isolated, sporadic" instances of illegal CIA activities — telephone tapping, mail opening, and surveillance of American citizens within the United States — had been taking place for the past 25 years.

They had occurred, he noted, under the leadership of such past CIA chiefs as Walter Bedell Smith (former President Dwight D. Eisenhower's World War II chief of staff), Allen Dulles, John McCone, and Richard M. Helms, currently Ambassador to Iran.

He said he had ordered an end to them, and has disclosed them fully to the Justice Department for whatever legal sanctions may be required.

### Weather challenge: Is a pig or barometer more accurate?

By the Associated Press

Huntsville, Texas

existed during the 1930s depression. Hopefully the \$22 million tax-cut bill enacted last week will result in more jobs, less unemployment.

Officials note unemployment rose from 5.1 percent last June 30 to 6.6 percent Dec. 30. Similarly, serious crime rose 10 percent during the last three months of 1974, sending the year's crime rate soaring to a 17 percent increase.

Attorney General Edward H. Levi stresses the need to reform the entire criminal justice system. "These figures," he said Monday, "represent a dismal and tragic failure on the part of our present system of criminal justice." The figures he announced show increases in all major categories of serious crime, and in all parts of the nation. Rural crime rose fastest during 1974 — 21 percent; suburban crime, 20 percent; city crime, 15 percent.

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## Threat to President Ford from right wing lessens

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
The threat to President Ford from his party's conservatives has ebbed dramatically in recent days.

From a survey of party chieftains in half the states it becomes clear that:

The President can have the nomination next year if he wants it (and he says he does).

Whereas a few weeks ago many of these leaders were giving Mr. Ford low marks, they now see him measuring up to his presidential responsibilities.

From this sifting of expert Republican opinion in every geographical area it becomes clear that:

The third-party move — as a breakoff from the right of the party — is hardly visible today. Yet only a few weeks ago a party revolt seemed to be mounting, out of which would come a fragmentation and some candidate —

perhaps Ronald Reagan — who would challenge Gerald Ford for the presidency.

These state leaders (almost all state chairmen, and a few national committeemen) are for the most part conservative-minded themselves. They are in a good position to know what Republicans in their region are thinking. Thus their near unanimity has significance.

Significant, too, was the confidence expressed by most of these leaders that the President was now moving effectively to solve economic problems. In mid-January these same leaders, much less than enthusiastic, faulted him for his lack of presidential action and gave him from "two to three months" to take steps to rescue the economy.

While these leaders were uncertain about whether the "current medicine," as one Western state chairman put it, "would solve our economic problems," there was a consensus that the President was finally taking the initiative, "moving aggressively."

"He's looking more and more like a president," a Midwest national chairman said. This view was echoed in similar comments from most of those interviewed.

At the same time, most of these leaders said they would have preferred the President's \$16 billion tax-cut plan to the one he had to take — under protest — from Congress, for \$22.8 billion.

"He was in a box," an Easterner said. "He needed to put a stimulus into the economy right now. He couldn't wait. He knew Congress might wait a couple of months before coming back with another bill — if he vetoed. So he had no choice."

There were a number, too, who expressed their right-wing feelings in this way: that they didn't like all this deficit spending — that they wished the President could have avoided what some felt was "the liberal-Democratic way of solving all our problems."

But, by and large, the leaders view the President as a relatively conservative-minded President who — as he says — is moving very move.

These political "pros" see the results of the President's actions as a overwhelming majority of Democrats in Congress — as several commented — might now be in a position of being handled by these Democrats — feeble and un-

able to move.

"They have the power," several said, "way or another."

But what pleased these party heads

the way they saw President Ford move

now and, particularly, "the way he is going

to Congress" and "taking the initiative

from Congress."

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# United States

More Watergate fallout

## John B. Connally faces two jury trials

By Lucia Moutz  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
Washington is heading into still another Watergate-related trial — this one involving bribery charges against former Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally Jr.

Whatever the outcome, it is generally agreed here that the stain of the indictment alone has virtually wiped out the former Texas governor's once bright political future.

The tall handsome Southerner with the white wavy hair and the voice that reminds many listeners of Lyndon Johnson switched from the Democratic to the Republican Party two years ago and once ranked near the top of public opinion polls as a favored presidential candidate.

He was once considered former President Nixon's top choice to succeed him in the White House.

The fourth Cabinet member in the Nixon administration to be indicted, Mr. Connally is slated to face two Washington jury trials in connection with his five-count indictment last July by a Watergate grand jury.

Money and abuse of power which are at issue in both.

The April 1 trial, expected to last only a few weeks, will take up only the bribery charges: the question of whether or not Mr. Connally accepted \$10,000 from Associated Milk Producers, Inc. (AMPI), in 1971 in return for a



By a staff photographer

John B. Connally

recommendation that federal milk price supports be increased.

The Nixon administration decided to hike

the subsidy on March 25, 1971, a decision worth hundreds of millions of dollars to the dairy industry. Mr. Connally, a wealthy man in his own right, has denied accepting the payment.

Although a spokesman for the Watergate special prosecutor's office insists, "We haven't released a witness list," at least two key witnesses are expected to testify that a bribe was intended:

• Jake Jacobsen, former lawyer for the Texas-based AMPI and one-time White House aide in the Johnson administration, was indicted on the same day as Mr. Connally for having made an illegal payment to a public official (Mr. Connally). He pleaded guilty to that charge last August.

• Harold S. Nelson, former general manager of AMPI, pleaded guilty in July, 1974, to authorizing the \$10,000 payment to Mr. Connally and to conspiring to make illegal political contributions.

Edward Bennett Williams, one-time attorney for the Democratic National Committee and for the Washington Post which uncovered much of the Watergate scandal, is serving as Mr. Connally's counsel.

Even before the trial begins, Mr. Williams

has scored at least one victory for his client. He argued that three counts — on conspiracy to perjure and to obstruct justice and two of making false statements to the Watergate grand jury — should be thrown before a separate jury.

U.S. District Judge George L. Hart Jr. has handled several of the illegal campaign contribution cases to date, agreed to a separation but not to Mr. Williams' bid to shift both trials to a federal jurisdiction in near Texas. The second trial has not been scheduled but will be held regardless of a verdict in the first trial.

Some legal experts interested in the Connally trial admit to concern that it is Judge Hart who is presiding. In handling several of the illegal campaign contribution cases to date, he has been accused of notably lenient treatment of executives involved, giving lighter sentences.

It already has been decided in the case of Mr. Connally that, contrary to the request of the special prosecutor's office, the jury will not be sequestered.

Also, Judge Hart is abdicating the jury's usual job of screening the panel of potential jurors, leaving the winnowing entirely up to the lawyers themselves.

## Six-legged robot has a brain of its own

Written for  
The Christian Science Monitor

Recently, the Soviet Union unveiled to a group of Leningrad scientists a walking robot that — most of the time — operates without human control. A laser "eye" probes ahead for obstacles and a computer "brain" works out an avoidance path; only when the robot encounters a problem it cannot solve does it refer back to a human operator for instructions by radio.

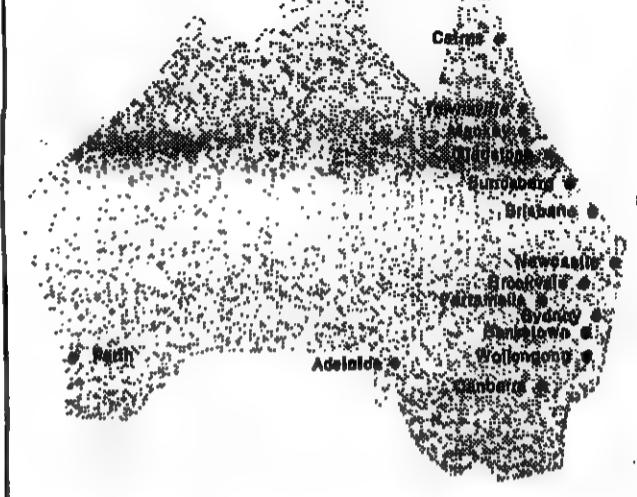
A large part of the work on the six-legged robot has been carried out by the Leningrad Institute of Aviation Instrument Makers. The designer, Mikhail Ignatyev, says models have been developed that could walk on other planets; others could navigate the sea bed.

Such devices could have many practical applications — for one thing, they are cheaper than ground-effect vehicles, and can lift loads of over half a ton.

The robot could be very useful to geologists, too. It could pick its way through forests and climb steep mountain slopes. A model now in progress will make it possible to safeguard young trees which a tractor would run down. This will be possible because the robot will be able to decide for itself whether to proceed "at walking pace or a gallop."

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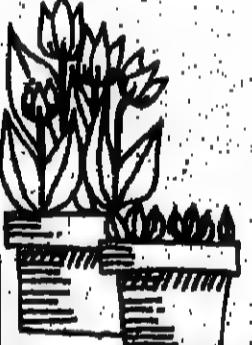
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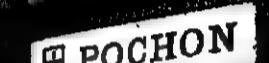
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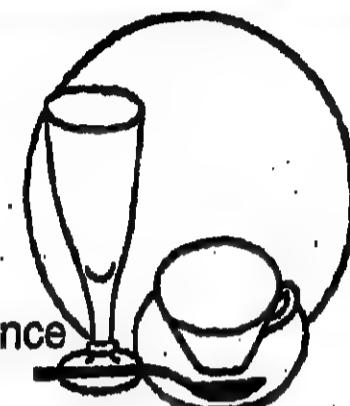
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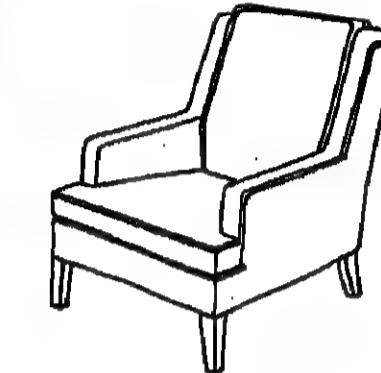
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# United States

## Nixon wanted Connally says ex-aide

By Arthur Unger  
Television critic of The Christian Science Monitor

New York John B. Connally — whose perjury, bribery, and obstruction of justice trial starts Tuesday — was a strong candidate to replace Spiro T. Agnew as vice-president even before the Republican convention to choose the 1972 ticket, according to ex-president's aide H. R. Haldeman.

In the second half of a two-part interview with television reporter Mike Wallace, on CBS Sunday, for which the network reportedly paid \$25,000 per segment, Mr. Haldeman revealed that former President Richard M. Nixon felt "John Connally had the capability and the characteristics to be a superb vice-president and to be a superb president. . . . It was explored . . . with the thought of the possibility of an Agnew resignation prior to the end of the first term."

Then, President Nixon would appoint Mr. Connally under the same 25th Amendment he later used to appoint Gerald R. Ford when Mr. Agnew resigned in 1973.

Mr. Haldeman also revealed that Henry A. Kissinger's Jewish religion at one time ruled him out of the Middle East diplomatic negotiations.

Asked to comment on Charles Colson's charge that President Nixon considered Mr. Kissinger unusable, Mr. Haldeman said "he recognized Henry's tendency to up and down."

Mr. Haldeman named former associate director of the FBI Mark Felt as the probable major "leaker" of Watergate information to Washington Post reporters Robert Woodward and Carl Bernstein, who had designated him "Deep Throat." Mr. Haldeman said "we were told that Mark Felt was leaking."

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# United States

## In the White House: President barks at dog

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.  
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington Two high Ford administration officials were ushered into the oval office and seated across the room from the President. Absorbed in his reading, Mr. Ford did not look up.

Suddenly the President said sharply: "Will you sit still and quit squirming!" The visitors froze. They had never heard their genial President talk like that before.

Twice more, with only moments intervening, Mr. Ford barked out this same command — before the unsettled officials saw he was talking to his golden retriever, Liberty, lying under the desk.

What happened then tells much about this President and his relations with those around him. When he looked up and saw his friends, he walked across the room to greet them, and all three joined in the laughter over what had happened. As one aide put it, "This President has the ability to laugh easily and make us feel that we can join in the fun. And we do. He always is putting us at ease in one way or another."

Some other examples:

• Rogers Morton, a little dazed from just learning that the President wanted him to be his new Secretary of Commerce, started out the door of the Oval Office with an expensive china coffee cup (bearing the presidential seal) still in his hand. "Hey, where are you going with that, Rog?" the President called after him. "I was going to take it home with me," joked Mr. Morton.

• One day recently the White House's young press photographer, David H. Kennerly, was called into the President's office, and Mr. Ford greeted him with a stern face and angry tone. "We [chief of staff Donald Rumsfeld was sitting close by] have been discussing our work," the President said, "and have come to a decision. . . . We have decided to let you go . . . [pause] and replace you with

Candy Bergen." Kennedy is dating actress Candy Bergen. • Said press secretary Ron Nessen to the President: "This is my six-month anniversary on the job." Quipped Mr. Ford: "I hope you are going to stay with us."

Life with President Ford is hardly one long vaudeville act, however. One staffer says, "He merely intersperses a little fun now and then to break up the tension — and keep us loose."

While the President will josh a bit with someone like former Republican Sen. Charles Goodell (once he broke in laughing to say, "Charley, you never did understand the appropriations process"), Mr. Goodell says the President "is all business — he wants to get things done."

Of the Ford style of dealing with others, Mr. Goodell (now chairman of the presidential clemency board) says: "I call his style 'controlled informality.'

"He definitely takes the lead, moving the discussion along. He never blows his top. But he does get impatient if someone belabors a point and will say, 'I understand that' or something like that to get things going again."

"His main characteristic is his willingness to listen to others."

Presidential counsel and another long-time friend, Philip W. Buchen, sees the unique Ford approach at work "in his ability to divide his time quite effectively. He sees to it that he never neglects important matters for social and ceremonial functions."

"The President operates with unusual calm and deliberateness in tackling problems," says Buchen. "And he's remarkably resourceful in drawing on the personal and informational resources around him."

The President's economic coordinator, L. William Seidman, stresses Mr. Ford's "great patience" and his "openness."

"He encourages candor in those around him," says Mr. Seidman, "by being so very candid himself. This is probably the chief element in the Ford style."

Chief political adviser to the President, Robert Hartmann, emphasizes the "easiness" of the President. "He's very relaxed," says Mr. Hartmann. "He puts people completely at ease. He always goes around the desk to greet them — just as he used to do in his old office on the Hill. Senators and congressmen remark about this and say, 'Nothing has changed with this man.'"

## Sub-raising is not new

By the Associated Press

Washington

Disclosures that the CIA hoisted part of a Soviet submarine from the depths of the Pacific led some Pentagon officials to recall that the Russians raised a sunken British submarine about 47 years ago.

The Russians salvaged the British submarine from 100 feet of water in the Gulf of Finland to see how it was built, but later the sub was put into service with the Soviet Navy.

Pentagon sources said this was the only such instance they know of prior to the CIA's recovery last summer of part of a Soviet sub that was lost seven years ago in 17,000 feet of water near Hawaii.

The Russians raised the British boat in 1928 because they were designing a new submarine of their own and they wanted to examine British technology. The recovery was supervised by a Soviet intelligence agency, the sources said.

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## How U.S. can lessen hunger

By Curtis J. Sitomer  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Riverside, Calif.  
What can the United States do to help alleviate world hunger?

These solutions were offered, among others, at a University of California-sponsored symposium on the international food dilemma:

• Increase emergency food aid to developing nations.

"We cut food aid from an average of 9 million tons a year between 1968 and 1972 to 3.4 million tons in 1974," points out Daniel G. Aldrich, chancellor of the University of California's Irvine campus. The chairman of a joint National Science Foundation and National Academy of Sciences committee on agricultural problems adds that "more than half of this latter amount was used for political objectives in such countries as South Vietnam and Cambodia rather than in areas of more acute human need in Africa and on the Indian subcontinent."

• Provide more technical assistance in farming — perhaps through the new International Fund for Agricultural Development spawned by the 1974 World Food Conference in Rome.

• Increase domestic food production — through incentives to farmers and a national land-use planning program.

• Encourage fertilizer production both in the United States and abroad. For example, rechannel natural gas currently being flared and wasted from oil wells in the Middle East into the production of fertilizer.

• Reduce food waste — through development of storage and transportation systems that would minimize spoilage and loss by insects, rodents, and animals.

• Dr. Aldrich says that despite current recession, unemployment, and inflation, the U.S. has the potential resources to feed a hungry world.

"But the question is: Will we?" He stresses that "morally" there is no choice.



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## United States

By Guy Halverson  
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The long, sleek, swing-wing, twice-the-speed-of-sound B-1 bomber now presents Congress, already facing a massive budget deficit, with one of its most difficult military decisions.

Should Congress give the Pentagon a requested \$749.2 million for research and development for fiscal 1976, which also includes \$77 million for procurement funds to begin production?

And it is that \$77 million, argue critics, that means a decision must be made now on whether to go ahead with the 6,000-mile-plus, gleaming white aircraft or scuttle it altogether.

Lobbying has been intense behind the scenes and some Pentagon officials believe a decision may be in the offing as Congress returns from its Easter recess.

At stake are contracts amounting to \$20 billion involving up to 180,000 jobs with four major contractors, 65 subcontractors and thousands of suppliers in more than 40 states.



B-1 bomber -- will Congress keep it flying?

A crucial, classified U.S. Air Force cost-effectiveness study of the B-1 has been issued to the appropriate congressional committees.

The General Accounting Office is planning an upcoming analysis of the Air Force study.

The B-1, conceived by the Pentagon as the replacement for the aging fleet of Boeing B-52 nuclear bombers, is pegged at \$80 million to \$100 million per plane, up from an initial estimate of \$25 million to \$30 million several years ago. The Pentagon wants 244 of the aircraft, with deliveries scheduled for the early 1980s.

Built by California-based Rockwell-International Corporation, the white (to escape high-altitude observation) aircraft has a range of more than 6,000 miles and can climb to 50,000 feet or drop to treetop level below radar detection.

### Alternatives discussed

Four prototypes have been constructed. The first test flight for the new aircraft was last December.

Many are asking if a less costly system might do as well as the B-1, which would be the first new U.S. bomber to join the

U.S.'s air-nuclear fleet in several decades. Several alternatives are advanced, each with its civilian (and some military) advocates:

1. Beyond the issue of scrapping the manned bomber outright, which has few advocates here given the U.S. nuclear triad of manned bombers, intercontinental missiles, and nuclear submarines, there is the possibility of modernizing and updating the B-52 fleet into the 1980s. But some senior Pentagon officials argue that the planes will be approaching their final "age" dates long before then.

2. Building a "stripped" version of the F-111. In a significant move, Senate Armed Services chairman John C. Stennis (D) of Mississippi has asked the Air Force to give information on the possibility of this less costly alternative.

3. Build far less than the requested 244 B-1s.

The issue of the B-1, to a great extent, will be determined by the Senate Armed Services Committee. To date, no major military legislation has ever been defeated on the floor of Congress after an affirmative recommendation by the Senate Armed Services Committee.

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# The Tories' new lion

Mrs. Thatcher puts the roar back in the party

By Takashi Oka

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
Sheffield, England

The constituency chairman's voice rang out across the hall filled to bursting with Conservative Party faithful.

"Paraphrasing William Blake," as he put it, he began the familiar words, "I will not cease from mental fight, nor shall my sword sleep in my hand. . . ."

Then, swelling to a climax, "Mrs Margaret Thatcher is in power," he thundered, "In England's green and pleasant land."

Cheers, laughter, and applause. All eyes were riveted on the blue-eyed, golden-haired woman in turquoise-blue dress standing beside the chairman. The Conservatives of Hallam, a tight little island in what their MP called "this socialist soviet of Sheffield," were hungry for a leader who would sweep their party back into power.

And Mrs. Thatcher, in her first appearance in this industrial Yorkshire town as leader of Her Majesty's loyal opposition, did not disappoint her audience of some 670 party workers.

"It has been said we are a middle-class party," she said, looking out across her audience — generally well-dressed, generally middle-aged, but with a respectable sprinkling of younger men and women, some of them bearded, some of them sporting "Keep Britain in Europe" badges.

#### Threefold message to party

"We're not, you know," she continued. "We're the party of all the people who believe in independence and freedom, who believe in living up to the best of Britain and not the worst."

More cheers and applause. It was a ringing partisan speech, as it was meant to be. Her message was threefold.

First, Conservatives must stand on their principles, instead of taking a wistful-wastly or defeatist attitude about the changes in society and the economy toward which the Socialists are working.

Second, if the Labour Party wins the next election, it could well set the nation on an irreversable course toward ever-increasing bureaucratic state controls. Third, therefore, it is essential for Conservative Party workers to go out and win votes.

Sheffield was heavily bombed during World War II, but it still has rows of red-brick houses marching up and down its ridges, as well as large new housing developments, and workshops ranging from grimy to spanking new, turning out all manner of products from cutlery to precision tools.

"Look back to that very creative age, the Victorian," Mrs. Thatcher said. "It was an age when people built; it was a very constructive age. What did it have that we didn't?"

"First," she went on, "stability in the value of money. Second, a tremendous faith in a free society. Third, faith in the future of Britain. That's the kind of thing we've got to restore."

Then came her oration. "The British people haven't changed. All the qualities that made us great are still there. All the potentialities, too. It is our task to restore those potentialities. We can do it. We shall do it."

For the next 45 minutes, Mrs. Thatcher shook hands, signed autographs, and chatted briskly with the men and women who crowded around her to get a firsthand impression of their new leader.

A young man told her he came from Handsworth, one of the most deprived areas in Britain — characterized by high unemployment, slums, and poverty.

"Handsworth, the young man explained, is a major center of the solidly Labour constituency of Airecliffe. So far, there was no chance of capturing the seat, but he was trying to organize at least a core of Conservative supporters.

"She's very inspiring, isn't she," said a young woman, a teacher, as she emerged from the crush of arms and bodies surrounding Mrs. Thatcher. "Not high-falutin'. I think with her as leader we can get back the margins, the edges who voted Labour last time. Who are the marginal, small people who have their own small businesses or shops. Who

want to hand them down to their children. Some of them voted for Labour last time, but I think they'll come back to us now."

Mrs. Thatcher had already spent the morning touring the Samuel Osborn steel works just outside Sheffield, after a three-hour train ride from London. Her major speech was to be delivered later in the afternoon, at the opening session of the Federation of Conservative Students, meeting at the University of Sheffield.

Then she had to drive straight back to London so as to reach Parliament in time to vote at 10 p.m. in an important parliamentary debate.

But she showed no sign of haste as more and more hands reached out for her. She waited till the crowd gradually thinned out, then stopped on her way out to thank the cloakroom attendant and the party workers who were collecting contributions at the entrance.

"A typical day," murmured her press secretary, Derek Howe.

#### Background in chemistry

Margaret Thatcher has been called everything from "La Pasionaria of middle-class privilege" (by Denis Healey) to "pure stainless steel around which we are going to have to wrap some protective cotton wool" (by a Conservative colleague).

Born Margaret Hilda Roberts, the second daughter of a prosperous grocer in Grantham, she was first in her class every year but one (when she was second), and won a bursary (scholarship) to Somerville College, Oxford. There she served as president of the Oxford University Conservative Association and gained a second-class degree in chemistry. She went to work as a research chemist, but continued her interests in politics and philosophy — unrepentantly — at the first seat for Parliament in 1950. She was then 24 years old.

The following year, five weeks after another unsuccessful parliamentary campaign, she married Denis Thatcher, then in a family pain business. Mr. Thatcher, who has been a director of Burmash Oil since selling out the family business, has kept scrupulously out of his wife's political career. Mrs. Thatcher decided to study for the bar, had twin children, a boy and a girl, in 1963, and four months later was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn.

In 1959 the north London constituency of Finchley adopted Mrs. Thatcher as its candidate. She has been in Parliament ever since. Two years after becoming an MP, she was appointed joint parliamentary secretary at the Ministry of Pensions.

From 1964 to 1970, when the Conservatives were in opposition, Mrs. Thatcher spoke for her party on housing, land, transport, power, and economic affairs.

After the surprise victory of the Conservatives in the election of 1970, Prime Minister Edward Heath appointed her Secretary of State for Education, a post she held for nearly four years, until Labour returned to power in February last year. She became a controversial figure because of her advocacy of "selective education" — to keep direct-grant grammar schools, which trained pupils for university careers, instead of merging them all into the new comprehensive schools.

In opposition once more, Mrs. Thatcher was made Conservative spokesman first on housing and then in the Treasury, where she made her mark in sharp clashes with Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey. Her views were considered close to those of Sir Keith Joseph, then Conservative spokesman on social services.

When she was finally appointed to the Cabinet in 1975, she was given the job of attacking civil servants.

"She will be serving in this post that the rules for election of the party leader having been changed, she decided to challenge Mr. Heath for a lot of women in any major Western democracy had ever held before. At first, given our ovarian outcome chance of winning, she was triumphantly vindicated when she vanquished Mr. Heath in the first ballot and party chairman William Whitelaw on the second, obtaining 156 votes against a total of 180 needed again."

If Mrs. Thatcher moves to No. 10 she will inevitably be judged by the way she tackles Britain's economic woes. For the last few years these have been reflected in assorted demonstrations: for higher wages and bigger student grants and against the country's membership of the Common Market.

Alan Band photo

## FAIR PAY



Top: Even traditionally long-suffering British civil servants are disgruntled. Center: Students in London sit in for higher grants. Bottom: Anti-marketeers lobby outside Prime Minister's Treasury home.



Since her victory, Mrs. Thatcher has been remolding the party hierarchy in her own right-of-center image, ruffling some feathers, sooths others, all the time preaching that the time had come to challenge the Labourites with every weapon at the Tories' disposal. Her visit to Sheffield is one of a series of trips she intends to make to strategic cities throughout the country, galvanizing the faithful and preparing the party for its next election campaign, which could come suddenly because of the country's parlous economy and divisions within the Labour Party.

#### Time to counterattack

The atmosphere in the auditorium at Ranmoor House, Sheffield University, was quite different from the adulterary bath in which Mrs. Thatcher had been immersed at the party reception. These were students, Conservative to be sure, but from all over Britain, some long-haired, some in jeans, some speaking in the crisp accents of the Oxford or Cambridge Union, others with Scots burr. "Impatient with the impatience of youth," as their chairman said when he introduced them to Mrs. Thatcher, "and always irreverent."

"Well," Mrs. Thatcher began, "I don't in the least mind if you're impatient or irreverent or anything else, but you've jolly well got to work hard." And she delivered, in ampler form, the same message she had proclaimed earlier in the day: The Conservatives have been on the defensive too long; it is time to counterattack.

"We have already begun, and the pressure will be kept up until this very divided government disintegrates," she said.

"The whole future of the country depends on the establishment of a climate of opinion that rejects socialism and the encroachment of the state on the lives of individuals. If we can win the battle of ideas, the battle is half won."

Coming to the end of her set speech, she exclaimed, "That's the end of the press release, so we can relax now. Fire away. I look forward to it."

For the next half hour she fielded questions ranging from the cause and cure of inflation to indexing university scholarship grants and the referendum on Britain's continued membership in the European Community.

In her speech, she had said: "We shall ensure that Britain plays her full part in the development of Western Europe, and in the defense effort of the Western alliance," and in answer to a question on the referendum, she said, "We have got to fight the whole time" in order to turn out a massive yes-vote for continued membership.

She sympathized with students, the value of whose scholarship grants were being eroded by inflation, but said that if scholarships were indexed to the rate of inflation, many other groups would demand similar benefits, and so, "much as I'd like to say yes, I can't."

#### Legislation record defended

She spiritedly defended the Conservatives' record in legislation of social benefits against charges that the Tories were still the party of privilege. When a long-haired, bearded student in jeans rose to say that the Conservative Party had to change its image, that at every university student meeting he attended he was "shouted down as a fascist; and I'm sick and tired of it," she shot back, "You really mustn't go down under that kind of thing. You must look up the record of the party in social services. The record is there — for heaven's sake keep your spirits up."

When an especially querulous student held her back to London, her hair was still unruffled, her dress unwrinkled, her steel-blue eyes unfurled. She saw her bags placed in the boot, her aides comfortably ensconced in the back seat, then took her own place in the front, beside the driver. A final smile, a wave of the hand, and she was off, as smoothly and as efficiently as she had glided into Sheffield seven hours earlier.

There is little question that she left an enthusiastic, even ecstatic, core of party workers in her wake.

"I was for Ted Heath, you know, but I think Mrs. Thatcher will do just fine," one buxom woman confided. "She says just what we needed to hear. Oh yes, we can sell her on the doorstep."



# Africa

## Ethiopian peasants bitterly resent 'indoctrination' by city students

By Henry S. Hayward  
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
"It is a waste of their time and our money," growled an Ethiopian driver as he heeled his little Fiat down the hill past the vacant university.

"The peasants resent these inexperienced young students. And what can a city youngster tell a farmer about politics or nationhood?"

This represents one facet of adult opinion about the military government program that has sent the country's older students to the rural area to teach the peasants.

Students likewise are disillusioned with the countryside campaign into which they have been pitchforked willy-nilly.

"The youngsters at first thought it would be a lark," an Addis official said, "a good way to serve their country in this time of change. But now the grim facts have set in — and many are miserable."

This coincides with unconfirmed but persistent rumors that even some killings of students by farmers have occurred in outlying areas. Certainly a few violent incidents have taken place.

This capital city's colleges and universities, meanwhile, are closed down, except for a few special faculties. Even 11th and 12th grade youngsters are included in the rural program.

The students are provided with bags, brown uniforms, given a smattering of indoctrination, and loaded into buses for the long journey into the hinterlands. Theoretically they are ready to inform Ethiopia's tough-minded rural folk about the country's new aims and how to achieve them.

But instead of being welcomed, the new arrivals sometimes find themselves bitterly resented by farmers. They are seen as "interlopers sent by a remote military government to persuade the locals to become socialist, communal farmers.

The government's recent land-reform proclamation, which confiscated all rural land from its present owners, has done little to ease the students' task. Many small and medium land owners, to say nothing of the big absentee landlords, are strongly opposed to the government take-over plan. Some reportedly are patrolling their property with armed bands. It is not a propitious moment to listen to lectures from city students.

"We are ill-equipped for this program," a 19-year-old youth volunteered as he joined me for a walk downtown. "Besides, we want to be students and learn a profession, not act as government propagandists."

The Army, he added, wants to get young people out of the way, but at the expense of interrupting their education indefinitely. He was surprised to hear the Chinese used a similar plan for university students during the so-called "Great Cultural Revolution" in the 1960s. "Did they actually do that?" he asked.

"Too hasty" was the verdict of another Ethiopian resident of the rural campaign. Teaching literature and hygiene to uneducated peasants could be helpful, he conceded. But "with minimum money for food and clothing, these kids just can't take it."

"They were not prepared for the poverty of the villages," he continued. "It's like going back to the Middle Ages. On top of that, they're competing with the city boys who are taking from the farmers."

One often is reminded here of the Ethiopian's proud heritage of independence. Poor and ignorant, he may be, but the rugged rural man has lived by his own code. Although he undoubtedly exploited peasants from afar, former Emperor Haile Selassie wisely avoided infringing on countryside ethics.

Yet this is precisely what the new regime is attempting to do. It feels it must do so in its quest for Ethiopian nationhood. It hopes to bring a knowledge of political affairs and sense of central control to people never before confronted with such problems. Thus far, the new government controls only the big cities.

Faced with insurgency in Eritrea, which ties up its military manpower, the government lacks any better vehicle than students to conciliate the rural masses. The young people are the vanguard to penetrate the hinterland. Poorly prepared they admittedly are. Unhappy they may become. But denigrated though this rural campaign is, it may be, as one official put it, "far better than doing nothing at all, as in the past."

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# Africa

## Nationalist parties split in Angola and Rhodesia

By Geoffrey Godsell  
Overseas news editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

The fragile unity of the African nationalist movements in both Rhodesia and Angola is under greater strain than ever. This could complicate the proposed transfer to black majority rule in Angola (scheduled for November) and shatter hope of interracial talks to the same end in Rhodesia.

Anything less than smooth and early unloading of the Portuguese colonial burden in Angola will cause dismay to the revolutionary government now in power in Portugal. But any excuse for delaying interracial talks in Rhodesia and preserving indefinitely the political power and privileges of the white Rhodesian minority is likely to be welcome indeed to Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith.

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In Rhodesia, the two principal nationalist movements in conflict are the Zimbabwe African Nationalist Union (ZANU) of the Rev. Ndabani-Sithole and the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) of Joshua Nkomo. (Zimbabwe is what Africans call Rhodesia.)

In the past few days, there have been these developments:

Some ZANU leaders gathered in Lusaka, capital of neighboring Zambia, for the funeral of Herbert Chitepo, head of ZANU's guerrilla operations, were arrested by the Zambian authorities in connection with Mr. Chitepo's murder by a land mine in the path of his car in Lusaka.

Reuter quoted ZANU's representative in the Nordic countries, Claude Chokwenda, as saying in Stockholm that among "about 50" ZANU members arrested in Lusaka were all seven members of ZANU's supreme council,

many of its military commanders, and several of its representatives including those from London, Cairo, and Dar es Salaam. Mr. Sithole is already in jail — in Rhodesia, where he was rearrested at the beginning of March by the Smith regime.

In Gwelo, Rhodesia, the homes of two senior ZAPU officials and the car of a third were stoned. Notes left at the scene of the incidents included the phrases: "ZAPU sell-outs" and "revenge for Chitepo."

Zambia's move against at least part of the ZANU leadership is bound to cause deep resentment among Mr. Sithole's followers in Rhodesia. They will almost certainly see in it a parallel move by Zambian President Kaunda to that of Prime Minister Smith in arresting Mr. Sithole at the beginning of the month.

They have always suspected that Mr. Nkomo was more willing to compromise with Mr. Smith than Mr. Sithole was, and they know that President Kaunda believed Mr. Nkomo had broader black Rhodesian grass-roots support than had Mr. Sithole.

Eleven years ago, the split between Messrs. Sithole and Nkomo made it much easier for Prime Minister Ian Smith unilaterally to break Rhodesia's ties with Britain in order to prolong white minority rule in his country. One of the leading black Rhodesian figures outside ZAPU and ZANU, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, spoke in his Easter message of "playing into the hands of our enemies" once again.

(Henry S. Hayward reports from Nairobi, Kenya:

Black guerrilla soldiers, who formerly fought in the hinterlands under one of the liberation fronts, now march in triumph along side Portuguese Army units through the streets of Luanda as part of the law-enforcement machinery provided for by the transitional government regulations.

The clashes have occurred mainly between followers of the ZANU and MPLA. But adding to the incendiary nature of the situation is the fact that some splinter groups and factions outside the three major movements still are trying to carve out a sphere of influence no matter how minor.

Each of the three major leaders has his

followers both the ZANU and MPLA. But adding to the incendiary nature of the situation is the fact that some splinter groups and factions outside the three major movements still are trying to carve out a sphere of influence no matter how minor.

The tiny oil-rich enclave of Cabinda also is a problem. Angola does not want to see it break away and become another Katanga province.

After 13 years of guerrilla warfare, Angolans are anxious to see an era of peace and stability emerge next November. But from the viewpoint of the dissidents this is the time to make their influence felt.

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# Australia

Mr. Fraser himself needs time to establish his leadership and get his party in order. Liberals had become increasingly disenchanted with the outgoing leader, Billy Snedden. There had also been reports of wheeling and dealing within the Parliamentary Liberal Party which had been the subject of considerable speculation in recent weeks.

These factors, combined with the Liberals' constant threats to force an early election (due to Labor's weak position in the Senate), meant that neither the government nor the opposition had been operating effectively.

Political observers say that Mr. Fraser brings to the leadership qualities which it has recently lacked. His self-assurance and confidence have sometimes, perhaps unfairly, been labeled arrogance.

A former Rhodes scholar, Mr. Fraser stands tall, intellectually as well as physically. Liberals hope that unlike his predecessor he will be able to handle successfully Mr. Whitlam's rough-and-tumble political tactics on the floor of the House.

Mr. Fraser is an experienced politician. Representing a Victorian country electorate, he entered politics at an early age and has now had 20 years in the federal Parliament. He has held ministerial posts in previous Liberal governments including that of minister of defense. He can be expected to be an advocate for a stronger defense system and to have a more conservative approach to foreign affairs.

The new leader attained his victory by a clear majority despite enemies among his Liberal colleagues. Former Prime Minister John Gorton has already stated his intention of leaving the Liberal Party and entering Parliament as an Independent. (Mr. Fraser played a prominent part in Mr. Gorton's fall from the premiership in 1971.) Another leading Liberal, Dr. James Forbes, says he will resign at the next election. Mr. Fraser has so far handled these and other issues with restraint.

Some observers consider that Mr. Fraser's political philosophy may veer too far to the right to reach the middle-of-the-road floating vote upon which each of the major parties depends in order to win an election. But now that he holds the party reins Mr. Fraser will no doubt find it necessary to modify his views somewhat in order to keep the team in harness.

If the Liberals are to strengthen their appeal with the electors, they must formulate a more coherent policy than they had under Mr. Snedden — a policy which must be more tangible than mere anti-socialism, political analysts say.

By Ann Millar  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Canberra

The Australian opposition's leadership switch has removed all threat of an early general election.

It now seems likely that the Labor Party government headed by Prime Minister Gough Whitlam will be able to remain in office for the remaining two years of its mandate.

Malcolm Fraser, new leader of the opposition Liberal Party, told a press conference immediately after his election that he wanted to get talk of an election out of the air so that the government could get on with the business of governing. Only "reprehensible" behavior on the government's part would make the opposition force an early election, he said. There was no question of the opposition blocking funds in the Senate for Medibank — the government's scheme for socialized medicine.

## Liberals retrench under new leader

## Chile junta chief stronger after rival killed in air crash

By James Nelson Goodsell  
Latin America correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Chile's President Augusto Pinochet Ugarte has lost no time in shoring up his own position in the wake of the passing of the second most senior officer in the Chilean Army, Gen. Oscar Bonilla Pradano.

General Bonilla was killed in a helicopter crash earlier this month.

Although the two were close friends, General Bonilla was often seen as a potential rival to General Pinochet as head of the military junta that has ruled Chile for 18 months.

Moreover, General Bonilla was the one man within the Army high command with whom Chile's largest political party, the Christian Democrats, had close ties. His passing obviously raises new questions about the future of civilian politics in Chile.

The appearance at the Bonilla funeral of two of General Pinochet's severest critics — Raul Cardinal Silva Henriquez and Christian Democratic leader Eduardo Frei Montalva — was something of a coup for the president.

General Bonilla was probably the most popular Army officer in Chile. During the first year of military rule, he

was minister of the interior and spent a lot of time in the calampas (shantytowns) of Santiago and the rural slums, talking with the poor, and often helping ease their problems through hasty construction of water and power lines, removal of garbage, construction of roads, and the like.

His popularity with the poor troubled many fellow officers. It was probably a factor in his transfer to the Ministry of Defense late last year. To many, it seemed a sidetracking of General Bonilla.

But General Bonilla, as a colonel, had been military aide to President Frei — and the former president could not stay away from the funeral.

At the funeral, leading Christian Democrats and Roman Catholic bishops rubbed elbows with the military high command in what many Santiago observers saw as an assist, however unwilling, for the military. Newspapers were full of pictures the next day showing General Pinochet, Cardinal Silva Henriquez, and former President Frei together.

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# Japan

## Japanese economy slows down

By David R. Francis  
Business and financial editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo

An increasing number of "underground residents" can be seen these days loitering or sleeping in Tokyo's subway stations. They are jobless laborers, victims of Japan's first genuine postwar recession.

To ease their plight, the Salvation Army recently resumed midnight charity feedings after a six-year break. Japan's long economic boom had made the free "curry and rice" meals unnecessary.

In Harajuku, a pace-setting fashion district of this huge city, boutique owners and designers are lamenting the slowdown in business. Many have left for less glamorous occupations as the Japanese become somewhat careful with their clothing dollars.

These are signs of the seriousness of the recession. Industrial production is down more than 14 percent, a slightly bigger reduction than in the United States.

Unemployment, according to the Prime Minister's office, will this month reach 2.5 percent of the total labor force or 1.27 million people.

To the Japanese, that is a shocking situation. The rate of unemployment is cyclically much less volatile in Japan than in the U.S. To a large extent this is because of the Japanese practice of lifetime employment under which regular workers are not laid off by their employers except as a last resort when a firm is already bankrupt. Management reckons it has a lifetime commitment to the welfare of the worker, and vice versa.

Another factor in the low unemployment rate, despite the huge dip in economic activity, is that a large number of contract or temporary workers, especially women, withdraw from the labor force in slack times.

One foreign economist here calculated that the "undisguised" unemployment rate already had reached 8.5 percent last November and would be higher now.

The Japanese economy grew by a real 5.7 times from 1965 to 1973, reaching a total output of goods and services of approximately \$400 billion.

In the almost typical 1965-1970 period, gross national product (GNP) expanded at an extraordinary 2.1 percent annual rate.

When the economy showed a 6-percent growth rate, the Japanese felt economically



Japanese are jolted but not panicked by recession

jolted like passengers on a 100-m.p.h. train that suddenly slows to 60 m.p.h.

U.S. economists jokingly called such a slowdown a "Japanese recession."

Rikizo Komaki, chief economist for the Japan branches of the Chase Manhattan Bank, recalls that a few years ago when people asked him what would happen should this island

nation undergo a real recession, he replied, "That would be a disaster."

To the surprise of the Japanese, however, the current recession in which real GNP declined around 4 percent last year, does not qualify as a disaster. Business failures are up, but not sufficiently to cause alarm. The relatively high unemployment has not seriously disturbed Japan's social structure. There are no riots in poor districts.

Japan's government prompted the recession to fight inflation, which increased more than 20 percent last year. It also wanted to deal with the nation's "oil shock" — the quadrupling of prices by oil producers.

Unlike the U.S., the Japanese Government still is giving public priority to the battle against inflation.

Some Japanese believe the government's fiscal and monetary policy is sound. Some workers are now assigned to a landscaping subsidiary, NKK Green Services Company, which plants trees and flowers around NKK's giant steel mills. The workers also do light cleaning chores and maintain sports facilities.

The disabled worker presents a special problem to Japanese firms, which generally employ people for life.

NKK has found that workers who are disabled have a hard time getting along in their previous work group and sometimes have become outcasts. But in the landscaping company, the pressure for production is less and NKK reports that worker morale is high.

It is NKK Green Services which will be working to give a new steel mill on Oigishima Island, near the city of Kawasaki, a screen of green, living things around the inevitable steel forms of blast furnaces and exhaust stacks. The new complex also will have equipment to cut down on pollution.

A recent NKK publication could not resist being lyrical about Oigishima's environmental qualities: "Brownish smoke, once symbolic of steel works, will not be seen any longer. In its place trees will grow un hindered, flocks of birds will twitter, and a clear, blue sky will extend over the works and its greenery."

## A factory job for flowers

By a business-financial writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Disabled workers are being made to feel useful again and the image of large factories is being spruced up under a new program of the Japanese steelmakers. Some workers are now assigned to a landscaping subsidiary, NKK Green Services Company, which plants trees and flowers around NKK's giant steel mills. The workers also do light cleaning chores and maintain sports facilities.

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# Britain

## The antique market: Beware of Dick Turpin

By John FitzMaurice Mills

London So far this year sales across Britain point to the great variety of objects that draw the buyer. The collecting urge can be satisfied at any age. Within the reach of a child's own pocket there is the simple marble: White with red streaks, much prized by small boys of the 19th and early 20th centuries; different colored clay marbles; veined glass 19th and early 20th century "swirl" marbles, which have delicate spirals of twisted cane in the center surrounded by side spirals of multi-colored threads, although these last are now collectors' items and increasingly expensive.

Yesterday's toys are not only for children. Some model soldiers have shown the most impressive appreciations in price. A couple of years ago miniature warriors by Courtesy of Slough were fetching up to £35 each and a set of Montenegrin infantry made by Britain's in 1814 to sell over the counter at a shilling a set could make up to £20. This upward trend has been developing over the last seven or eight years.

Everyday objects from even the recent past are now sought after: biscuit tins in novel shapes such as those made like a clock by a well-known British biscuit manufacturer; original bottles of scented cachous, jelly molds; butter-pats and molds from the dairy; lemonade and gingerbeer bottles; posters and picture postcards. A full catalogue of collectors' interests could take in practically everything that has ever been made or used. Trends can start as someone picks on a group of objects not in the lime-light before.

Beginners can still find objects in the sale rooms for reasonable prices, despite the astronomic cost of rare old masters, unique pieces of French furniture, or precious Chinese vases which take the headlines. Half at least of the lots go for £100 or less.

At present collectors are snapping up anything to do with measurement, navigation and astronomy. A brass microscope by W. Watson & Sons of London can be found for around £50.

Fans in enormous variety are another good buy. Their heyday was the 18th century with Queen Anne granting a charter to the Royal fanmakers in 1703. J. W. Cok made a wide series which opened out to display printed instructions for ten country dances and frottoilles.

Musical and scented fans were fashionables and "quizzing" fans made a popular substitute for opera glasses — these had a tiny peephole concealed in the rivet.

However, the uninitiated collector may take warning. Watch out, for instance, when buying Victorian Staffordshire pottery. A flood of fakes has appeared on the market, some of which sell for more than the salvo originals. To the knowledgeable eye, somewhat crude attempts to give an appearance of age and antique glazing are obvious, but these pieces are taken in a growing buyers' market. Look very closely at Staffordshire equestrian figures, such as highwayman Dick Turpin and Indian hunting heroes Geronimo and Campbell, as well as standing figures and groups among which can be found Nelson as a Toby Jug, Uncle Tom and Eve, Nelson as a "comforter" dog, poodle dogs and puppies, greyhounds and corgimines, cat and cow creamers.

The interest in paintings and drawings is perennial. The hunt today is for the work of lesser known artists of the late 18th century, men like John Nixon with his simple comments on the life around him and Edward Lear with his delicate heightened wash drawings.

But autumn the London art market did not let up, despite the beginning of a slight lull. In almost every category, dealers showed a dip in prices on the charts. The main reason were general economic uncertainty and concern over investment value, for the art of collecting is becoming the art of investing, and money toward the trend seems to be moving away.

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## St. Vincent votes for independence

By James Neilson Goodsell  
Latin America correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Another British Caribbean Island is headed toward independence — this time, St. Vincent.

With a scant 160 square miles of territory and only about 100,000 people, there are major questions about both its political and economic viability as an independent state. But the islanders apparently favor the move.

Late last year, they gave former Premier Milton Cato and his predominantly middle-class St. Vincent Labour Party a landslide victory at the polls as he talked of early independence from Britain.

Since then, he has repeated the theme frequently, winning wide assent from his fellow islanders.

He was Premier from 1967 to 1972, and while popular on his own island, was widely criticized by those from neighboring islands.

After Mr. Cato's defeat in 1972, there was a glimmer of encouragement for the concept of island unification. His successor was James

Mitchell, a young agronomist, who sought various sorts of ties with St. Lucia, (governed by another young technocrat, John Compton, who is also a cousin of Mr. Mitchell), and with Grenada and the other Eastern Caribbean Islands.

But Mr. Mitchell, as Premier, never had the ear of the majority of islanders. He won the post in 1972 as a result of an electoral dead heat between supporters of Mr. Cato and another former Premier, Ebenezer Joshua.

Finally, Mr. Mitchell made himself unpopular with the St. Vincent masses last year when he placed a ban on more than 300 traditionally imported food and luxury items, in an effort to bring St. Vincent back from bankruptcy.

Some of the bigger one-time British islands have taken similar steps. But inflationary pressures from elsewhere, coupled with the ban on luxury imports, were too much for Mr. Mitchell — and Mr. Cato polled 10 of the 15 seats in the island Assembly.

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## Harassment of Soviet Jews stepped up

By Elizabeth Pond  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow  
The Soviet Union is letting some Jewish activists emigrate while discouraging other Jews from applying for emigration.

Those who have finally been given exit visas after two or more years of refusal include cyberneticist Mikhail Agursky, geneticist Alexander Goldfarb, and the brothers Alexander and Yevgeny Levich.

Mr. Agursky has been vocal as a member of the weekly science seminar of Jewish scientists who were dropped from their jobs because they applied to emigrate. Mr. Goldfarb, the liaison man between Jewish activists and the foreign press, had earlier been forced to leave his former Moscow apartment and had to move with his wife to a multiple-family communal flat that they shared with a chronic drunk.

Among the actions working to discourage other Jews from trying to emigrate are a closed trial of two Jews that opened March 31 and some rough police handling of Jews at Moscow's only synagogue in recent days.

The first Jews to be put on trial for demonstrating in Moscow are dentist Mark Nashpits and former plumber Boris Tatylyonok. Both demonstrated for a few minutes in February against the alleged Soviet jailing of Jews who wanted to emigrate. Other demonstrators at the time were given the more usual summary 10- to 15-day jail sentences. Messrs. Nashpits and Tatylyonok could receive three-year jail terms under charges of disturbing public order.

The rough handling of Jews at the synagogue began after the Passover service on March 28. Jews present said that police prevented them from gathering outdoors and, standing after the service and forced them to

disperse. This is the customary recent Soviet practice at the Passover and Simchat Torah, with the exception of last October's Simchat Torah. At that time — when the trade-emigration deal with the United States still looked viable — Soviet authorities permitted Jews to dance and sing in the street outside the synagogue.

However, police treatment of Jews turned more "nasty," according to one eyewitness, at the regular Sabbath service on March 29. The objective was still to disperse Jews after the service, but for the first time in the memory of observers police actually entered the synagogue verbiage and hustled worshippers out. According to the witness, the police were purposeful in following what seemed to be pre-planned tactics.

Jews are interpreting these moves as signals that any Soviet Jews who apply for emigration must expect harassment and at best a prolonged period of refusal. Many invitations from abroad to Soviet Jews to emigrate are therefore going unused, and total applications for emigration are said to be down.

Earlier this month Jewish activists in Minsk reported a warning to Jews by security police not to mix with activists or celebrate Jewish festivals in a group.

In actions involving other dissidents, the writer Vladimir Osipov is said by physicist and human-rights activist Andrei Sakharov to have been moved recently to the Serbski Institute of Forensic Psychiatry in Moscow for pretrial investigation. Dissidents allege that same dissidents have repeatedly been incarcerated in this and other mental hospitals to break their will. Mr. Osipov, who spent seven years in labor camps in the 1960s on charges of anti-Soviet agitation, was arrested four months ago for editing the Slavophile underground magazine Vache.

By Richard M. Harley  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Keston, England

Religious groups in communist countries of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union are increasingly seeking support and more open contact with Westerners. And many religious observers feel that what these "Eastern voices" have to say is of vital importance to the West.

While these requests were ignored by the Soviet authorities, they brought to the fore a critical situation which otherwise might have passed unnoticed. Since then, new modes of expression of concern from the West have arisen, including discussion of the Vina case by the Anglican Church Synod in February, as well as continued contact with Mr. Vina's family.

Also, within Communist countries themselves there is apparently a growing interest on the part of young intellectuals for contact with Western thought. Young members of the Russian Orthodox Church have expressed to Mr. Bordeau their gratitude for the concern among English and European churches for their plight under religious restrictions.

The Rev. Michael Bordeau, director of the center, recently returned from a trip to the Soviet Union. In an interview with this reporter he pointed out the significance of dialogue with all kinds of religious in communist lands (Jewish, Christian, Islamic, etc.).

Mr. Bordeau, who holds two degrees in theology from Oxford University and speaks Russian, noted that as a result of growing access to information from these circles, responsible authorities in the free world have been able to take more effective action to support them. In some cases, without this contact, efforts for religious freedom might have gone totally unheard.

The case of Russian Reform Baptist leaders Giorgi Vina, is an example of this. Mr. Vina was arrested last year and recently given a 10-year prison sentence for taking radical stands for the noninterference of government authorities in religious affairs.

Copies of appeals sent by his family to Soviet authorities, some of which reached the

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Such statements have spurred Keston College to consider producing a Russian version of its periodical magazine, Religion in Communist Lands, probably the only documented magazine of its kind containing letters and information from all kinds of religious movements in communist countries.

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**home****A good and easy way with meat**

The Monitor's food editor introduces a typical American dish to readers of the International edition.

By Phyllis Hanes  
Staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

In the days when the United States was a young and growing country, it is said, Americans often went to great lengths to add "class" to their menus by giving French names to their American dishes.

One of the outlandish examples of this comes from the administration of President Grover Cleveland. He told a friend that once while he was dining at the White House on

**Food**

refined dishes, he detected the distinctive odor of corned beef and cabbage coming from the servants' quarters and asked to trade his dinner for that of the servants.

After enjoying his fill of the traditional New England Boiled Dinner, he exclaimed, "That was the best dinner I've had for months — this Boeuf Corne au Cabeau."

No matter how the name is pronounced, this simple dinner is delicious. It is a combination of beef brisket, and hearty root vegetables, cooked together. The vegetables, which are added to the pot from time to time, can include cabbage, potatoes, carrots, and often turnips, and carrots. Beets usually are cooked sepa-

rately. A modern version calls for two envelopes of onion soup mix to be added at the beginning. As a result the brisket and vegetables are permeated with the piquant flavoring of onion as they cook.

The chef, of course, is spared the task of peeling and chopping onions. Here is the recipe:

**Boiled Dinner, New Version**

2 pounds fresh brisket of beef  
2 packets of dehydrated onion soup  
1½ quarts water  
4 medium potatoes, quartered  
3 medium carrots, quartered  
½ medium head cabbage, cut into wedges

In heavy saucepan or Dutch oven, place beef, onion soup mix, and water; simmer, covered, 1½ hours. Add potatoes, carrots, and cabbage; cook covered 20 minutes, or until beef and vegetables are tender. Makes about 8 servings.

The leftover servings of the New England Boiled Dinner are as tasty as the first time around, and one of the best ways to use them is in Red Flannel Hash.

My favorite way of making it is to grind the leftover brisket, add it to the vegetables, chop the mixture, including the beets, then add a chopped onion, fry in a heavy iron skillet.

There are several stories about the origin of Red Flannel Hash. One is that it originated in the Green Mountains of Vermont, where it was popular with Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys. Another story is that it originated in New England, where it was a favorite of the Pilgrims.

**Red Flannel Hash**

3 medium beets, cooked  
1 large potato, cooked  
1 pound chuck steak, ground  
Pepper and salt  
¼ lb. butter  
1 medium onion, chopped  
1 tablespoon cream

Cut beets and potato and mix with meat. Add seasoning. Melt half the butter and cook over low heat for 10 minutes, stirring occasionally.

Lift mixture into a medium-sized baking dish. Melt remaining butter and combine with cream, then spoon over the hash. Place under a preheated grill, 4 inches from heat for 5 minutes, or until hash has a rich brown crust. May be served with poached eggs on top. Serves 4.



Daffodil wool crepe pantsuit with rose crepe blouse

**Light, fluid lines for spring**

By Jean McDonough  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Barcelona, Spain

What will be on the smart woman's shopping list this spring, if she doesn't want to break the bank and still look chic?

She can experiment with a few new pieces, says Josep Ferrer from the Catalan capital, who has come up with a smashing spring

"They are too comfortable and smart," he noted. "Also, women who have gathered up at least 10 good pairs will not be so unpractical as to throw them out."

What Ferrer does is take soft crepes and silk and give them a loose-molding look. Dresses are designed for both day and evening wear, depending on whether you throw on a long loose cardigan or the boa which seem to be coming out of everyone's attic.

He also believes in the loose-tied tunic over a skirt or very full-cut pant.

He couldn't be more adamant on the use of details: a ruffle, pearls, or long strands of jewelry, a veil, bows, a boa, scarves. "Frankly the same items which were being piled on clothes three years ago, but this time with another twist," he said.

He did express stark colors for the woman moving into the long fluid look. Easier with accessories rather than plaid or jacquards. And light, fluid fabrics with good tailoring.

**How to please your grandfather clock**

Here are a few basic pointers from a leading manufacturer on how to take care of a grandfather clock:

First, be sure your clock is level. Most good clocks have leveling feet in the base, and adjusting them by eye may be sufficient for proper operation. However, a small level is best for accuracy.

To adjust for faster or slower time, the pendulum bob for speeding up, or lower if to slow the action. The "bob" is the bottom of the pendulum, and in a good clock is easily moved with a little care. Be sure not to rotate the bob or its shaft while adjusting.

Always handle the weights and pendulum with a soft cloth or clean gloves. Chemical reactions from bare hands can cause discoloration.

You can easily move a floor clock, providing you take one simple precaution: Always remove the weights and pendulum to prevent possible damage to the movement of the case. The clock should be leveled again after moving it, if required.

To preserve the mechanism of the swinging wood paths, that frequently get tangled a week. Clean with a soft, damp, lint-free cloth. Wash periodically with mild soap and vinegar, then follow through with your other hand

pulls along the opposite end of the chain. Release the weight gently to avoid sudden strain on the mechanism.

Always handle the weights and pendulum with a soft cloth or clean gloves. Chemical reactions from bare hands can cause discoloration.

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**Learn to write instant Chinese**

By Lucinda Woo-Yuen Kiang

Written for

The Christian Science Monitor

Is Chinese really as difficult to learn as many people think it is?

An honest answer is both yes and no. To be able to read and write Chinese fluently takes years of study. But some of the Chinese characters are so interesting and so logical that you can learn to write them in just a few minutes.

For example, here is the character for "man":

人

He is standing on his two legs.

When the man wishes to express something that is very big, he naturally stretches out his arms like this:

大

So this is the character that means "big."

When the two words "big" and "man" are used together, like this:

大人

they mean "an adult."

Many of the Chinese characters are derived from symbols and pictures that date back to 1500 B.C. Through the years the forms have

**Children**

been modified, but we can still see some resemblance.

For example, here is the character for "sun":

日

Originally it looked like this:

○

The same goes for the word "moon."

Originally it was written like this:

月

But it gradually evolved to its present form:

月

When the characters "sun" and "moon" are combined together, like this:

明

they become a new word that means "brightness."

If you think of tomorrow as a better day, the Chinese agree with you 100 percent, because that's the way they say "tomorrow" — bright day.

明天

And when you say good night to a friend, you say "tomorrow see":

明天見

The word "to see" was originally made up with an eye on the top and a pair of legs underneath, like this:

見

Somehow, through the years, the eye was turned on its side and the word now is written like this:

見

Chinese characters may be written either horizontally or vertically. When written horizontally, you write from left to right. When written vertically, you write from top to bottom, and the lines will read from right to left.

To preserve the mechanism of the swinging wood paths, that frequently get tangled a week. Clean with a soft, damp, lint-free cloth. Wash periodically with mild soap and vinegar, then follow through with your other hand

**education****Is your child safe with Porky Pig?**

By Lyn Shepard  
Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

Well am Rhenin, West Germany

Are "Porky Pig and His Friends" too

violent for our children?

Is "Sesame Street" too authoritarian?

Questions like these are exercising Eu-

ropean parents and teachers in the great

debate over American television programs

imported for children.

A new, increasingly critical attitude —

especially among younger parents — follows

years of acquiring to transatlantic kiddie

cartoon fare.

Today many Europeans are more exacting

than Americans in spelling out the dos and

don'ts for children's programs.

To be sure, there is little agreement on what

is the ideal format. For parents here, as in the

United States, divide sharply on how much

violence is acceptable in children's television.

Even the popular and seemingly harmless

Porky Pig show, or "Schweinchen Dick" in

the dubbed German version, is regarded as too

violent. Parents single out "brutal" hunting

scenes involving Coyote Carl and the Roadrunner

as well as Sylvester the Cat and the elusive

mouse, Speedy Gonzales.

Professor Heinrichs' team agreed. It had

studied 18 schoolchildren for 17 months, with

the first two months of television viewing

supervised by parents. Afterwards, pupils

could watch whenever and whatever they

liked.

The result, Professor Heinrichs found, was

an average 11 percent increase in aggressiveness

— more fighting, pushing, poor sports-

manship, and rudeness to teachers.

"Sesame Street" ("Sesamstrasse" here in

Germany), another new favorite with infants,

has not been faulted for violence. But some

reviewers find it too structured. Like a

coloring book, they say, it leaves little room

for fantasy and imagination.

"Rappelkiste," a new 17-part German

series, should please those critics, though it

may offend some parents. Literally a jumbled

toy chest, "Rappelkiste" borrows childhood

rebelliousness. Thumbing its nose at adult

authority, its coarse language makes even

some "progressive" parents wince.

Whatever their flaws, programs like "Se-

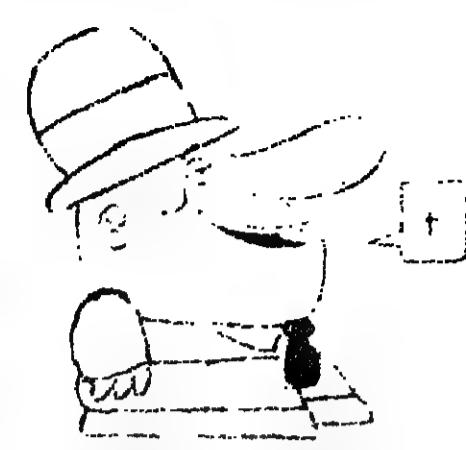
samstrasse" and "Schweinchen Dick" serve a

useful purpose, most educators feel. But, as

"Rappelkiste" shows, the days when America

reigned supreme in children's television are

clearly over.

**On the other hand . . .**

Comic-strip characters Charlie Brown, Lucy, Peanuts, and Snoopy soon will be teaching school children about career possibilities.

These comic-strip characters, created by Charles M. Schulz Creative Associates, are part of a plan devised by the U.S. Office of Education to introduce students to a variety of careers.

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# science

## Hints of a Stone Age Einstein

By Robert C. Cowen

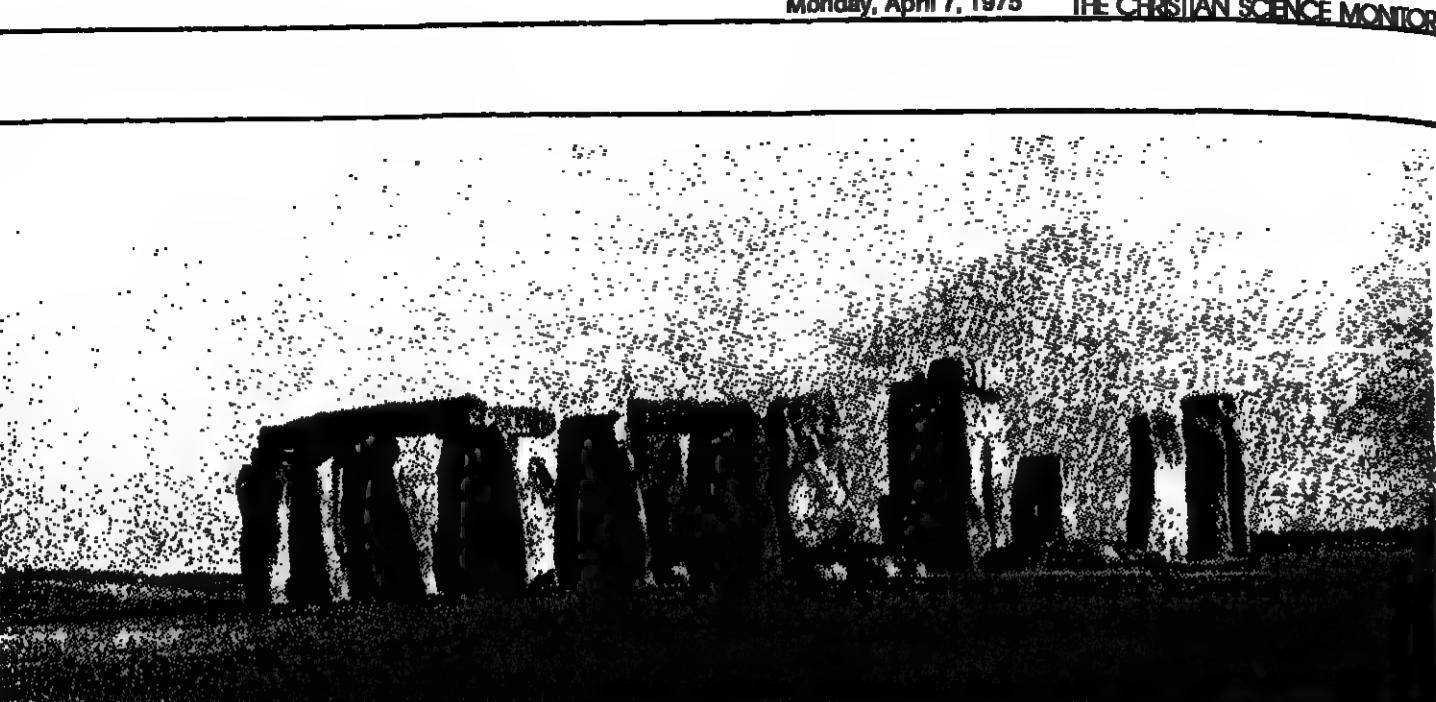
Hints of the intellectual power of Stone Age man continue to tantalize researchers. Alignments of standing stones in Britain and Europe are especially intriguing, for they suggest that an illiterate people had an advanced, prescientific astronomy which accurately tracked sun and moon to forecast eclipses and maintain a calendar.

The latest effort to check this out confirms the importance of one British site as a major solar observatory. R. W. Few, J. G. Morgan, and C. L. N. Ruggles, acting as members of the Cambridge University Astronomical Society, followed up an earlier study of the site by Alexander Thom, Oxford University emeritus professor.

Dr. Thom has tramped the countryside to survey old stone circles and alignments. He has shown to a high degree of plausibility that the stone sighting lines could have been used to observe accurately the times of the midwinter and midsummer sunset, the two solstices, around 1800 B.C. But alignments at two other Scottish sites (Loch Neil and Loch Sill), which Dr. Thom has taken less seriously, seem to have no astronomical significance.

Many archaeologists now concede that Stone Age Britons were probably more advanced than had been suspected. Far from being rude savages, they appear to have partially domesticated wild deer, cleared sizable forest areas,

and displayed what Prof. A. J. C. Atkinson of University College in Cardiff considers great civil-engineering ability. And in such stone alignments as those at Ballochroy, Prof. Colin Renfrew of Southampton University observes that prehistoric people left "a permanent



In circles like Stonehenge scientists find fresh evidence of a Stone Age "intellect."

have made a more accurate survey of this site. In a report in the journal *Nature*, they confirm that the stone sighting lines could have been used to observe accurately the times of the midwinter and midsummer sunset, the two solstices, around 1800 B.C. But alignments at two other Scottish sites (Loch Neil and Loch Sill), which Dr. Thom has taken less seriously, seem to have no astronomical significance.

These findings typify the central question of this research — do such alignments as those at Ballochroy pick out astronomically important points merely by chance or do they do it by design?

Commenting on this in *Nature*, British

archaeologist A. J. Meadows says that "chance would be unlikely to produce orientations" so precisely aligned with the two solstitial positions of a given epoch (1800 B.C.).

Many archaeologists now concede that Stone Age Britons were probably more advanced than had been suspected. Far from being rude savages, they appear to have partially domesticated wild deer, cleared sizable forest areas,

and displayed what Prof. A. J. C. Atkinson of University College in Cardiff considers great civil-engineering ability. And in such stone alignments as those at Ballochroy, Prof. Colin Renfrew of Southampton University observes that prehistoric people left "a permanent

record of some information about the world just as sophisticated in its way as early writing."

All of this is heady stuff, and skeptics can justly note that there is yet no ironclad proof that old stones do embody sophisticated astronomical and geometrical knowledge. But the latest survey of Ballochroy does support the hope that, through such structures, archaeologists can learn something of the thought quality and intellectual power of a long-vanished people.

Robert C. Cowen is the Monitor's natural science editor.

## Genetics: controversial experiments to continue

By Robert C. Cowen

Biologists are going ahead with experiments that change the genetic structure of living beings.

A 16-nation experts' meeting has concluded that potential benefits outweigh the risks of loosing test-tube monsters. Hence it recommended ending the voluntary ban on some research, but urged stringent precautions against escape of man-made microbes;

This simply is not good enough. Much more than safety is involved.

Genetic engineering is the most awesome research ever undertaken. It could ultimately lead to efforts to redesign human beings themselves. Biologists did well to warn that it has reached a point where it needs control. But

what that control should be, indeed whether and how to pursue this research, are questions for society as a whole to decide.

Genes are chemical factors that determine the basic form and function of living organisms. They pass from generation to generation like blueprints to ensure that roses produce roses, dogs produce dogs, and humans produce humans. These genetic "instructions" do change as part of the process of evolution.

Now, however, biologists are themselves changing them by grafting genes of various other species onto the genetic material of certain bacteria. So far, bacteria have received genes from fruit flies, sea urchins, slime molds, frogs, chickens, and some plants.

In the words of David Baltimore of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, biologists have "a new technology . . . to outdo the

standard events of evolution by making combinations of genes which are unique in natural history."

This technology helps unravel how genes work. It could bring medical advances and better food crops, perhaps a corn plant that takes nitrogen from the air rather than from fertilizer. But, since some of the experimental organisms might be dangerous, many biologists held up their experiments for several months until an international meeting could decide what to do.

That was the meeting, convened this spring by the (U.S.) National Academy of Sciences, which recommended going ahead with the research.

While the proposed safeguards may be adequate, Nobel prize holders Joshua Lederberg and James Watson are right to call them "thus far and no farther."

## Probing the mysteries of space's black holes

By David F. Salisbury  
Staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

What follows the explosion of a star?

One answer that is getting more and more support among astronomers involves one of the strangest things ever imagined: a black hole.

These bizarre objects are thought to have originated when a star exploded in a supernova, leaving behind a core which became so dense that it collapsed under its own gravity to a single point.

Black holes are believed to form like this. In a prime, a star is much like an inflated bag of hot gas. Its immense size is maintained by an outward pressure that comes from the energy created in the nuclear fires at its center. This resists the immense, inward push of gravity.

But when a star finally runs out of nuclear fuel, and the outward force is removed, its outermost layers explode in the most violent process known. At the same time the inner core begins to shrink rapidly.

If the star was big enough, its gravitational force pressing on the shrinking gases is so great that matter as it exists on earth cannot survive. All the space between atoms and particles is squeezed away, leaving an incredibly dense ball — a black hole. A spoonful of this stuff would weigh over a billion tons.

Yet this is far from the whole story. Because of the extreme concentration of mass and gravity, if black holes exist, they should strain the very fabric of space. Descriptions of their nature based on Einstein's theory of relativity predict that they must distort nearby space to such a degree that they cannot be seen.

A black hole would also play tricks with time, says Prof. Remo J. Ruffini of Princeton University. A rocket ship being sucked into one, when it reaches a certain distance, would appear to travel more and more slowly until it finally stopped, if time had become frozen. But to a "passenger" on board, the trip to the surface would take only a fraction of a second.

Any object or ray of light that ventures into the vicinity would be caught by the powerful gravity and sucked irresistibly in. Once inside, this matter and energy would be totally cut off from the rest of the universe.

Although black holes were first conjectured in the 1930s by Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, a prominent theorist, he thought they would be impossible to observe and so considered the matter simply an academic exercise. But as astronomers have expanded their vision of the universe beyond the limits of visible light, they have seen at least one object that can best be explained by the black hole theory.

However, many astronomers maintain that the existence of a black hole has not been scientifically proven. The debate is centered about the total mass of the invisible compact universes nested together. The smaller universes would look like black holes from the outside.

of the sun, then the black hole theory would gain strength.

Astronomers at Leningrad University claim to have found a black hole much closer to earth than the Cygnus candidate. Instead of the X-ray method, they discovered their potential black hole by its gravitational effects.

By the way stars are clustered, astronomers feel they can determine the gravitational forces between them, and hence their total mass. Some Soviet-Russian scientists did this with a cluster in a neighboring galaxy, they got a result that was a thousand times what they had estimated by analyzing the visible stars (another method).

To explain this discrepancy, the Soviet scientists have concluded that the cluster must contain a massive black hole. According to Tass, the Soviet news agency, this is the "only feasible reason to account for the paradox."

An attempt to prove the existence of black holes are increasing interest in their nature and implications is growing also.

"Perhaps we are in a universe which is in turn part of a larger universe," Cornell astronomer Thomas Gold, a prominent cosmologist, has speculated publicly. "In that sense we might all be in a black hole." He has outlined a series of progressively smaller universes nested together. The smaller universes would look like black holes from the outside.

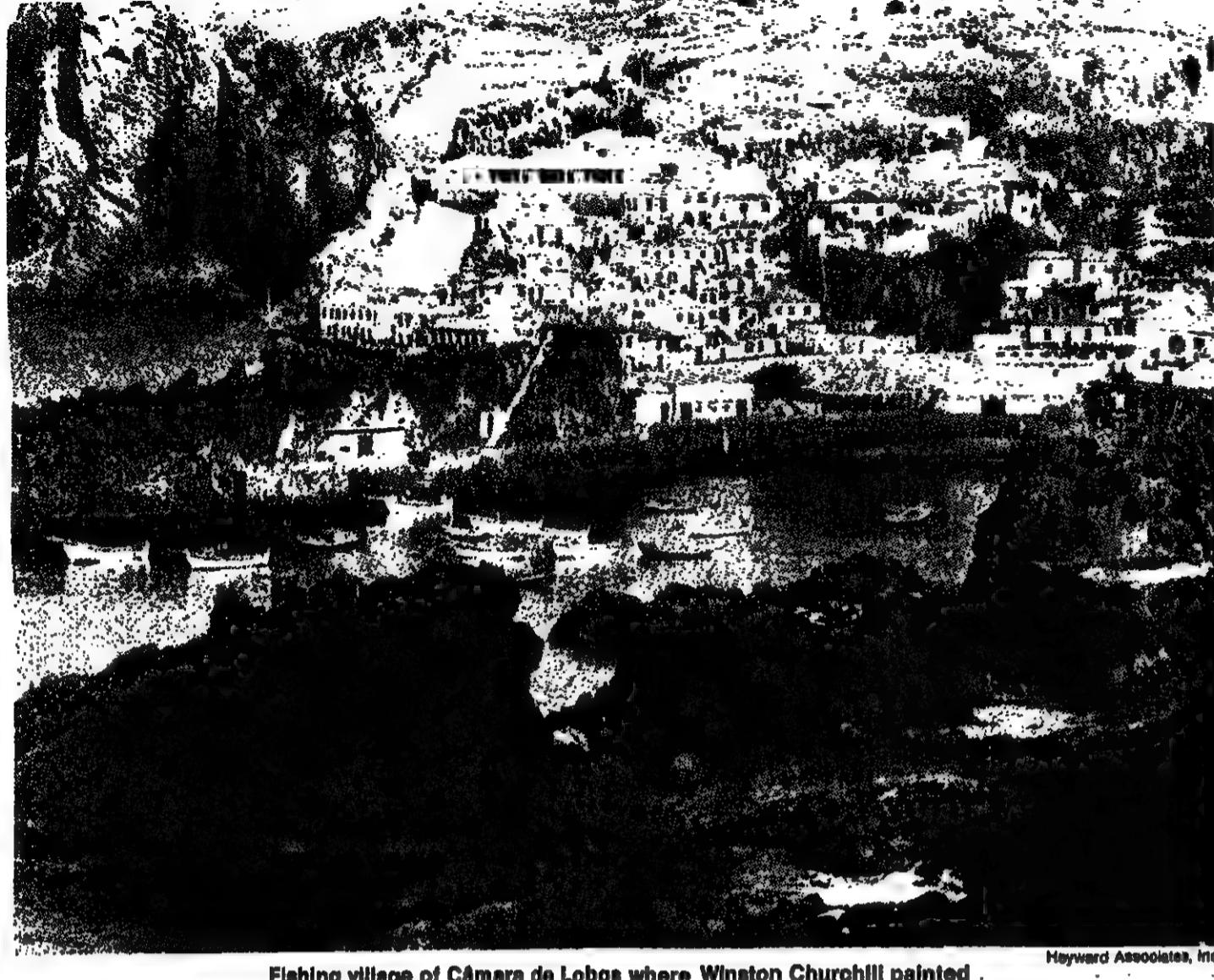
However, many astronomers maintain that the existence of a black hole has not been scientifically proven. The debate is centered about the total mass of the invisible compact universes nested together. The smaller universes would look like black holes from the outside.

# travel



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Funchal's flower sellers



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Fishing village of Câmara de Lobos where Winston Churchill painted

By Diana Learner  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Madeira

Islands, especially when they are remote, tend to create an otherworldly impression, as if they were tiny planets afloat in water instead of space.

The Portuguese island of Madeira, about 500 miles southwest of Portugal, and about 350 miles west of North Africa, is a particularly strange phenomenon, a mountain soaring 8,000 feet into the air and plunging straight down like a diver into the North Atlantic at one of its deepest points. The island is only 38 miles long and 18 miles wide, covering a mere 500 square miles, so the effect is one of intense compression and verticality, land mass squashed together and forced upward.

At night, with the lights of the capital city of Funchal, on the southern coast flickering on the ubiquitous hills and mountains, Madeira looks like an inverted bowl of the sky, a reflection of the stars.

There are virtually no beaches in Madeira, only a coastline of verdant cliffs and promontories encircled by coal-black lava pebbles, an incongruous reminder of the extinct volcano at the center. One of the most spectacular sights on the island, and perhaps in the world, if you can catch it on a day when the island mounts a rare display of its hidden beauty, is the sunburst of light reflected off the volcanic glass of the Pico Ruivo, 3,000 feet above sea level.

The name, "Madeira," which means "timber" in Portuguese, is a reminder of ancient times when Madeirans used to hide their women in the crater to protect them from pirates.

The volcano and the dramatic topography of the island form but a part of its bizarre natural history. When the island was discovered in 1419 by two captains under Prince Henry the Navigator, it was covered with the trees that inspired its name, Madeira, meaning wood. In order to cultivate the island, its settlers, who came primarily from Madeira in northern Portugal, the Algarve in the south, and Flanders, set fire to it and it apparently burned for seven years.

At times the magnificent red sunsets over the island glow like the embers of that legendary fire.

## Madeira: Pearl of the Atlantic

The island today is fertile, subtropical paradise bearing a resemblance in vegetation and topography to the West Indies. But Madeira is more intense, richer, stranger, and its extremes give it a special appeal.

A deep lush green background on which the fishing boats, the houses, the fabulous fruits and flowers, daub their vibrant colors, Madeira is a dream come true for artist (most notably Winston Churchill) and naturalist alike, with seven different kinds of orchids, jacaranda, flame, and 1,000-year-old dragon trees, hibiscus, frangipani, palmwettia, bougainvillea, and many more.

The principal fruit is the banana, but several other exotic kinds also abound, such as the passion fruit, avocado pear, and custard apple, which make for delectable eating as well as looking.

Speaking of indigenous foods, an island specialty and delicacy is the espada, which translates as scabbard (not to be confused with sword) fish. A black, serpentine, slender-looking fish that lurks at depths of 5,000 feet, it is nevertheless a virginal white when cooked and most succulent.

Other fine luxury hotels at slightly cheaper rates are the Madeira Sheraton, the Madeira Palacio (Formerly the Hilton), and the Savoy. A number of medium-priced and budget-range hotels are also available on the island.

Among the many excursions one can make are to the volcano, the Monte, the various caves with their splendid views, the picture postcard towns and fishing villages such as Câmara de Lobos (which Churchill loved to paint), the wilder, less populated northern coast, and the other principal city on the island, Machico, which has the island's only beach.

The high season in Madeira is winter, but the weather is naturally becoming the later summer and early fall when low season rates take effect at some of the hotels.

Madeira is a romantic fantasy, an island of

simple pleasures, natural delights, and endless exploration. It offers more folksiness than culture, and Funchal, which takes its name from the fennel that grows all over the island, features shopping and exploring the kaleidoscopic markets where local fish, fruits, and flowers are on brilliant display.

Madeira's idea of entertainment is hurtling 3,000 feet down from the Monte, site of one of the innumerable dazzling views, in a wicker basket on wooden or metal sticks while one or two "drivers" run alongside, guiding the basket over the shiny, black, round stones. A more sedate form of local transportation is the bullock or oxen-drawn cart, which crops through Funchal like an antediluvian佐。

(The controversial hammocks, in which natives once bore tourists, virtually have been

frowned out of existence.)

More practical forms of transportation for getting around the island are the inexpensive taxis, tour buses, and local buses that stop in the little villages. Cars can be rented, but the mountain roads on the island are so narrow and tortuous that it is safer to place oneself in the hands of an experienced inhabitant.

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An interesting side trip off the island is to neighboring Porto Santo, four hours away by boat and 15 minutes by plane, which in contrast to Madeira has plenty of beaches but no trees.

To reach Madeira from Portugal one must fly the Portuguese airline TAP from Lisbon to the recently built jet airport outside Funchal (about 1½ hours). The cost varies according to the type of excursion and season, but the current flat rate is \$20-one way. TAP flights are also available from other European cities such as London and Frankfurt. There is also a Portuguese shipping line, Expresso Império do Navegante, which operates between Lisbon, Madeira, and the Azores.

At times the magnificent red sunsets over the island glow like the embers of that legendary fire.

Most of the island's 300,000 inhabitants eke

out a meager living from the land. Tiny farms teeter precariously on the mountainsides, ingeniously terraced and irrigated by canals called levadas, stone gutters that operate on the principle of gravity.

Among the major industries are embroidery and wickerwork, both famed throughout the world, but which are currently, like the rest of the island economy, suffering the effects of rising costs, the new Portuguese minimum wage law, decreasing demand for exports, shrinking investment, and declining tourism.

There is, in contrast, an enclave of wealthy Portuguese and European families on the island, and the imprint of the British, with whom the island has been a favorite since the turn of the century, and who occupied it from 1807 to 1814, contributes to its faintly colonial atmosphere. Reid's Hotel, for example, the island's most famous, prestigious, and lavish, has retained its Victorian charm. Its guest list

includes such international Who's Who.

Rates range from about \$20 to \$200 for a

single and about \$40 to \$400 for a double. For three meals, add about \$10 extra.

Other fine luxury hotels at slightly cheaper

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**books****No violet hidden among the leaves**

*The Life of Emily Dickinson*, by Richard B. Sewall. New York: Farrar, Straus & Giroux. In two volumes. \$30. London: Faber and Faber. 210.

By Victor Hovers

The legend of Emily Dickinson is under fire. The quaint, heartbroken spinster, the Queen Recluse dressed all in white, deprived of suitors by an ogre-father, quite in the tradition of the Barretts of Wimpole Street, is crumbling before the big guns of modern biographical scholarship.

True, she was eccentric. True, after a year at Mt. Holyoke she returned to her paternal home, and apart from a single trip that embraced Washington and Philadelphia, she seldom ventured beyond house and garden. True, she occasionally sat at the top of the stairs while visitors sat downstairs in her parlor. True, she occasionally sent down a rose on a silver tray to reward a singer whose voice had pleased her.

But no longer can we stereotype her as fallen on the thorns of life, inadequate, brokenhearted, turning to poetry as the one resource life had left her.

Instead, in this age of the liberated woman, we are encouraged to see Emily Dickinson as a "columbia self," a proudly independent woman, who selected her own society, chose her vocation, then "closed the valves of her attention, like stone." Every year we learn more about this fascinating abby who now shares with Walt Whitman the honor of being one of 19th-century America's two seminal poets.

Her current biographer, Richard Sewall, does much to destroy the old myths. He shows Emily as far from terrified of her hard-working father, the treasurer of Amherst College, the busy legislator in the State House at Boston. The Dickinson house where Emily, Lavinia, and Austin grew up was a house full of life, fun, games, young people. If Emily had no suitors, it was because she encouraged none.

From an early age, she devoted herself to thought. "She had to think," said her sister Vinnie. "She was the one of us with that to do." And write. Besides 1,775 poems, scraps of poems, aphorisms she jotted on envelopes, the backs of recipes, after the fashion of "paper-spring" Alexander Pope, she also wrote during her 56 years of life, some thousands of letters. And poems went with the letters, or were an integral part of the letters. Or the letters break into verse almost in spite of themselves. She writes in a letter:

"You ask of my Companionable Holls — Sir — and the Sundown — and a Dog — large as myself, that my Father bought me — They are better than Beings — because they know — but do not tell — and the noise in the Pool, at Noon — excels my piano.



Emily Dickinson (only surviving photograph)

Houghton Library, Harvard University

Sewall. "She seems almost willfully to have seen to that."

Mr. Sewall has given us but one of the many Emily Dickinsons that exist. A sphinx amidst her family, her "estate" of friends, her letters and her poems. The reader of this exhaustive two-volume biography will end by knowing both more and less than he has ever known before about a genius who hid himself in a "fleury trust." He will be left, still guessing his own guesses about that "pilgrim" life that devoted itself to the poetic exploration of "those great countries in the blue sky of which we don't know anything."

Victor Hovers is a poet, essayist, and novelist who teaches English at Northeastern University.

— Robert Nye

**In brief**

*The Man Who Liked Cats*, by Edwin Samuel. New York: John Day—Abelard-Schuman. \$5.95.

Lord Samuel, who lives in Jerusalem, is an accomplished writer of short stories, and this is a more-than-competent example of the storyteller's craft. Variety of mood and subject demonstrate his versatility and his acquaintance with the world scene.

Here are stories set in America, Britain, Central America, and Australia, as well as in the Israel which he knows so well. There is even one story, "The Observers," which is in the future, in an imagined age that he has beyond concepts of space altogether.

Some of the stories are comedies, some serious; the most successful and distinctive ones combine these two elements in the tale. The writing is least attractive when it approaches the sententious — usually in the rather awkward aphorisms with which some of the stories begin (for example, "Kindness is an admirable quality, but it has many different meanings"). No one would question the truth of these remarks, but they tend rather to draw a moral from the material in Lord Samuel's fiction even before he has presented it for the reader's inspection. This is a minor defect in a talent capable of providing much pleasure for the ordinary reader.

— Robert Nye

*A Shadow on Summer*, by Christy Brown. New York: Stein and Day. \$7.95. London: Secker & Warburg. £2.50.

Irish poet Christy Brown drew international attention several years ago when he refused to let virtually total physical disability prevent him from writing a novel — typing with his foot which turned out to be a best seller. Now he has attempted a hardly less difficult task, writing a second novel about the writing of a second novel.

Mr. Brown's words are sometimes successful in evoking sordid city streets, comfortable suburbs, poem publishing circles, as he follows his crutches-carrying central character: "My name is Riley, and I'm working on a novel about the United States as seen through Riley's eyes, not always smiling."

But Riley, except in his furious bouts of writing, is too passive a character for his pretensions, always having things done to him, taking refuge in alcohol, being drawn into a liaisons love affair whose erotic mood display Mr. Brown's rascally romantic proclivities.

— Robert Nye

As with the letters, so the poems. How much in biography, how much generally, how much hyperbole? With E. D. more than almost anyone else, it can be said that the style is the woman; the mystification is central to the work as to the life. She loved the riddle, the enigma, the elusive half-confession. And so she continues to fascinate. "The whole truth about E. D. will elude us always," says Mr.

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# arts

South African theatre

## A black and white production in living color

By Kim Shippey

After the rains  
the lands are green  
and fertile once more  
and our people are happy.

The lines are not Alan Paton's, although they could be. They form one of the brief narrative links in the African musical "Meropa" ("Drums"), one of two such entertainments that have made South African theatre history. The other is "Ipi-tombi" ("Where Are the Girls?").

For the past three months these shows, inspired by white South Africans, and played before white and black audiences, have run simultaneously in theatres in downtown Johannesburg with phenomenal success.

"Meropa" had already enjoyed a 14-week record-breaking run in Durban, and now moves from Johannesburg to Cape Town. "Ipi-tombi" has just celebrated its first birthday at



On stage: Betty Mithombeni and Josh Makhene in "Meropa"

### Drama

the Brooke Theatre and looks all set for another year's tenancy. Both shows are ready for export to Europe and America but at the moment box-office prospects look healthier at home than abroad.

"Meropa" was originally devised by a Canadian, Clarence Wilson, and with its all-African cast made a successful tour of Japan and the Philippines. The show was due to make a return visit in July of last year when the Japanese Government invoked a ban on cultural exchange with South Africa.

The cast had virtually disbanded when the plight of "Meropa" came to the attention of two of South Africa's most successful producers, the husband-and-wife team of Joan Brickhill and Louis Burke.

"Ever since I was a child," says Joan, "when I studied traditional Zulu dancing, I had always wanted to do a show with Africans. The rhythm, musicality, natural talent and dignity of the cast evoked more creative excitement in me than I had felt for a very long time."

Although they kept to the basic ingredients and structure of the revue, Joan and Louis gave it a story and theatrical dimensions, and increased the cast from 12 to 30.

"And it was wonderful," says musical director Victor Ntoni, "that we were able to do this without losing the spirit in which we originally created the show."

## 'The Other Half of the Sky': Shirley MacLaine's visit to China

By David Sterritt

Shirley MacLaine has long been noted both as an actress and a person of outspoken political convictions. In the spring of 1975, the People's Republic of China invited her to visit that country, and to bring with her a delegation of American women — not celebrities or other famous folk, but ordinary citizens whom the Chinese could get to know and understand. Miss MacLaine complied, and threw into the bargain a four-woman film crew to record the odyssey from start to finish.

The pilgrims, and the filming, were now under way when the *New York Times* published a scathing review of the other half of the story, "Meinong." Directed by Claudia Weill and Miss MacLaine, it packs a multiple wallop — factual knowledge about China, emotional insights into the Chinese people and their American guests, and a moving new view of female experience as felt by women under both halves of the sky.

The key to the film is contained in its title, which refers to an official Chinese slogan extorting all people to strive for equal rights so that women can hold up "their half of the sky." Since that phrase also connotes the great geographical gulf separating China and the United States, it appropriately expresses the movie's double theme — that Easterners and Westerners are not so different after all, and that women everywhere can find grounds for solidarity if only they look hard enough.

The film exposes and explores many apparent social inequities within the Chinese sys-

### Film

and dancing and children — and, in a strange but striking episode, childbirth. Miss MacLaine and Miss Weill have obviously aimed for a documentary that is both informative and entertaining.

You can accomplish just so much in a 74-minute documentary, but the MacLaine contingent has done wonders with its limited resources. Quick but warm portraits emerge showing each member of the traveling party, which included a politically conservative clerical worker, a black civil rights activist, a 12-year-old student, a clinical psychologist, a Navajo social worker, a sociologist from Puerto Rico, and a homemaker. Equally concise images capture Chinese people and places, including Madame Chou En-lai (who greeted the group), schools, homes and the Great Wall. The time span is three months, highlighted by May Day in Peking.

"The Other Half of the Sky" is a rough-and-ready document, filmed on the hoof during a lengthy and active tour. But it has a mighty lot to say, and says it with sincerity, humor, and uncommon charm.

## Barbra Streisand in 'Funny Lady'

By David Sterritt

There's scarcely one exec in all Hollywood who would question the wisdom of "more of a good thing." That's where movies like *Funny Lady* come from. Only "more of a good thing" is not necessarily so good.

The original "Funny Girl" was a good thing. Not a great thing, but it had its merits. It was colorful, flashy,assy, and overflowing with opportunities for Barbra Streisand to do what she does best — tutu comedy and garrulous, straight-out song-beltin'. La Streisand, as some fans call her, duly won an Oscar for her very first movie role.

Now seven years and several Streisand epics later, Columbia Pictures has graced us with an old-fashioned, unbastardized sequel. The plot is the same: a woman who wants to be a star, only the romance is different. This time the preposterously suave Nick Arnstein (Omar Sharif) takes a back seat to shapely, klutzy, postoperatively unsavory Nicky (James Caan).

The resulting rip-roaring romance should have lent *Funny Lady II* an easy warmth and style. The Billy Rose character is a natural for low-down, good-natured laughmining, and Caan makes him more likable than Sharif's moony Nicky (if not lovable).

Trouble is, the "Funny Lady" filmmakers weren't satisfied to chump out a swell old musical with lots of gags and a few neat tunes. They've turned their airy bubble into an overblown balloon of a movie, pumping it full of hot air and overblown sentiment until it seems fit to burst. That it stays intact at all — hovering over our heads like a wounded dirigible — is a tribute to logistics and the residue of nostalgia that makes us nod and sit up and take notice every time an angular

### Film

original "Girl" numbers for director William Wyler (and collaborated with Streisand on the loud, wretched "The Owl and the Pussycat"). But he has only dredged up a few worthwhile bits for half that marathon length.

The costumes and scenery are big — sometimes beautiful (the star's dresses are impressively bedecked the Spinx Fifth Avenue gallery, and will presumably be encrusted later); backstage influences on the set are beneath the glitter thereof no gold; just the full plent of box-office books with "Funny Lady" the profitable "Funny Girl" just in it for a while's sake future. "Funny Girl" is not a work of art, it is not looking forward to it.

## Our Reet scales operatic heights

By Ian Woodward

London

"I've scaled and (I think) conquered the Met [New York's Metropolitan Opera]. That's quite a mountain, you know. I'm quite satisfied with that sort of victory. I'm quite happy really."

These are true professionals who won't leave rather than leave the theater. But there is nothing hard-bitten or ruthless about them.

"I love the theater," says Betty. "I have had no proper training but I have learnt so much since joining 'Meropa' that I could never leave now. Even my young son of four has been a part in the show and he feels so

Victor wrote one-third of the songs with which the legend is laced, and he adapted the rest of the score from traditional African music. Backstage at His Majesty's we were joined by Josh Makhene, who choreographed the show with Joan Brickhill, and two other members of the cast, Betty Mithombeni and Sydney Chama.

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The cast are being paid salaries on a par with those of white actors playing in similar shows in other parts of the country. This is in excess of the money they could earn in any other job, but they remain modest, almost secretive about it.

"We save most of it," explains Sydney, "so that we can survive lean times without having to leave the stage."

"Meropa" is rooted deep in African folklore. The songs are unaccompanied; the dialogue in Zulu and Xhosa with brief English name.

It is a story of love and war and death. "Ipi-tombi" begins among the hillsides but moves quickly into the townships on the fringes of Johannesburg. Although traditional African music is again the foundation, the additional songs by Bertha Egnor and Gill Lakier are unashamedly European in concept and they are sung in English.

Long after curtain-fall at night in Commissioner and De Villiers Street one imagines once can still hear the beat of the drums and the rattle of the blakablinking (drums). But they now represent more than African music-making. They celebrate a new spirit in indigenous theatre in South Africa, entertainment created by white and black together, for the enjoyment of both sections of the community.

"All we ask," says Victor Ntoni, "is for more theatres, more sponsors, and . . . time. But we have come a long way already and there is no going back. We are very happy."

When she was about 18 or 19 she realized

Opera

that she wanted to sing in opera. She appeared in various show choruses, joined Sadler's Wells and, later, the Carl Rosa Opera Company, where she met and married Welsh tenor John Darnley. Today she is one of the English National Opera's most popular "permanent guest artists."

"I certainly feel no different because of my so-called international reputation. When I come back from the Met to the Coliseum, I'm just Rita, just one of the gang."

When asked if she is vain, Miss Hunter quips: "With my figure?" If you tactfully whether she would like to lose weight, she tells you no, she wouldn't, because she needs a bit of stamina for the Wagner. It supports her diaphragm muscles. She feels at her happiest when she is about 250 pounds.

She has been slapped down a lot in the past, when so many things have never materialized, when she has suffered all those disappointments. When something terrific comes up she just keeps her mouth shut and says thank you. Thus, she states, she has no ego.

"I'm afraid I lose my temper quite a lot. I can't stand people who aren't on time or aren't

efficient. Incompetence makes me so mad. When I've got pressures and worries, I tend to be cross with people whom I shouldn't be cross with. Really, I don't like rows. It goes back to my youth, because my father's great motto was, 'Never let the sun go down when you're under.' "

She then talks enthusiastically about her passion for flowers, books, the summer months, and cooking. She is impulsive, extravagant to a fault and would spend her last penny on antiques if her financial advisers had not taken the precaution to look after the money and allocate her simply a "pin money" account.

"Do you know my problem?" asks Rita Hunter. "It's popping out to the supermarket to buy a can of beans and coming back with an antique table worth \$100 (about \$240)!"

"I want us all, John and Maiwyn [her seven-year-old daughter], to have a nice life and a nice home. I think we've scrubbed along for a long time, and now we deserve something nice to live. That's what I fight for — for us, really — not for fame and fortune, but just for us to have a nice place to live. Have another slice of gateau." She has conquered me, I think.



Rita Hunter

## Rock star stars as pop star

By David Sterritt

"Stardust" tries to be "the definitive, fictionalized film on the creation, rise, and fall" of a pop superstar. It starts out with high hopes, plenty of energy, and a refreshing lack of illusions.

It winds up a strutting, strumming, strung-out groupie of a movie — half in love with its pop-star hero, but scared of the pains and pleasures his decadent world provides. It paints an often ugly picture. It ends on a horrid vision of dope, despair, and death. Yet a throbbing, neurotic, happiness-rumbles faintly through it. It's not the kind of movie to condemn the worst excesses of the mod music world, it never forgets the electric exhilaration that leaps through the music itself.

Keith Moon, real-life drummer for the Who, stays modestly in the background as a Ringo-like drummer for the Stray Cats. Adam Keith, young and handsome leader of the Stray Cats. As a musician, Essex is not one of my "fave raves," — some of his work, such as the huge hit "Rock On," strikes me as dreadfully overwrought. On screen, however, he has a way with himself. It's a heavy-lidded, non-actorish way, but it works well with the heavy-lidded hero of "Stardust" who starts out with a small-town band, becomes the biggest singer in local clubs.

We met for tea at her large house in deepest Surrey. She handed me one of her contracts (she is booked up almost into 1980) for 1977 with the Metropolitan Opera, where she is to be Bellini's "Norma" ("such a thrill, such a gem").

As actress-singer and as a person she reflects warmth and delicacy. She is well liked in the business and "lives modestly." All she ever wanted to do was to go on the stage, and when she left school she was given every encouragement by the local pantomime society.

When she was about 18 or 19 she realized

ever, switches to the reclusive life in a Spanish castle, and ends up dying on live TV during an LSD-spurred comeback attempt (in the harshest, and most relevant, anti-acid scene I've ever witnessed).

Since this portrait of a pop star takes place during the mid-1960s, a very good few years for rock 'n' roll, you'll hear some classic pop sounds in the background. Essex and company also offer some new material, always palatable, in the ever-pleasant '60s-pop mold. There's lots to enjoy during the hour or so that shows the Stray Cats riding high — before the message turns dark and warning, and that coveted "stardust" turns to deadly fallout.

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# French/German

## Europe concerned over Portugal's future

By Geoffrey Godsell  
Overseas news editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

If continuing Communist gains in Portugal are not stopped by the dogged resistance of the country's moderates, Moscow will have succeeded for the first time in ouflanking NATO in Europe. And the ouflanking will have been done at the point of the European mainland closest to the United States, which guards the northern approach to the Strait of Gibraltar.

In Western Europe, the fallout is likely to be immediate on:

1. Governments — of NATO members and of Spain.
2. Noncommunist parties.
3. Communist parties.

In European NATO countries, as in the U.S., the question will arise of whether a Portugal in which pro-Moscow Communists are in control of the government can be allowed to

stay in the alliance, sharing in its secrets and its defense planning.

Portuguese Communist leader Alvaro Cunhal, whose party's position has been strengthened in the new Cabinet, has said he does not intend to press for Portugal's withdrawal from NATO for the time being. But NATO governments are likely to be less exercised by Portugal's own willingness to be within or without the alliance than by the shift within the Portuguese Government in the direction of client status with the Soviet Union.

Further down the road is the possible effect of such a gain for Moscow on weak or exposed European NATO governments. They might think the more prudent course thenceforward would be to bend before rather than resist Soviet pressure. On the other hand, if Soviet pressure (or Communist heavy-handedness in Portugal) becomes too crude, it could bolster the Western European will to resist — as Communist crudity in Czechoslovakia did in 1948.

Spain, sharing the Iberian peninsula with

Portugal but not a NATO member, is the most worried so far about the turn of events in Portugal. The Franco regime clearly wonders whether the revolutionary tide might not spread across the frontier, and extremist supporters of the regime are probably wondering whether armed Spanish intervention might not one day be justified.

Noncommunist parties in Western Europe — particularly those in France and Italy where the Communists have had some success in persuading others of their possible democratic respectability — are having their fears revived by the steamroller approach of the radical Left in Portugal.

The regime in Portugal has outlawed all parties from the Christian Democrats rightward and has used ugly methods in dealing with parties of the center. As a result noncommunist parties elsewhere are having second thoughts about the possibility of cooperation or coalition with the Communists. (In Italy, for example, Christian Democrat

observers walked out of the recent Communist Party congress.)

The Western European Communist Parties themselves are for the most part in a check over Communist success. In Portugal, emotionally they cannot be other than encouraged by the gains of Mr. Cunhal and his comrades — all the more so, since public opinion polls indicated the Portuguese Communists enjoy no more than 10 to 15 percent of the electorate as a whole. But tactically they are almost certainly wondering whether Mr. Cunhal's increased power in Portugal will not scare away the noncommunist support in the own countries which they have labored so long to win.

In all this somewhere, the more optimistic observers in Western Europe see ground for their correct assertion that all is not yet lost. Portugal for parliamentary democracy. But it is touch and go — and it remains to be seen just what the rest of Western Europe will do. Portugal is pulled irrevocably, as was Czechoslovakia in 1948, into Moscow's bag.

Etre bon, c'est être heureux

Etre sincèrement bon, ce n'est pas seulement être heureux, mais c'est contribuer au bien commun, au bien-être de chacun.

Il y a bien entendu de la tristesse dans le monde individuel qui constitue l'existence humaine de chacun de nous — il serait peu réaliste de prétendre que quiconque puisse y échapper totalement. Même Christ Jésus, cet homme d'une bonté parfaite, a versé à certains moments des larmes amères. Il dit : « En vérité, en vérité, je vous le dis, vous pleurerez et vous vous lamenterez... vous serez dans la tristesse. » Mais il a bien entendu expliqué cette déclaration et la manière dont il l'a fait révèle l'essence du christianisme et, également à l'étudiant de la Science Chrétienne, l'essence de la Science Chrétienne. Jésus dit : « Vous êtes maintenant dans la tristesse ; mais je vous reversal, et votre cœur se réjouira, et nul ne vous ravira votre joie. »

Ce qui est authentiquement et spirituellement bon est d'une portée universelle. Au sens le plus haut, la bonté personnelle n'existe pas — une bonté qui serait limitée à l'un ou l'autre être humain ou qui se définirait en tant que caractère humanitaire. Jésus refuse de se laisser dépeindre comme humainement bon — et cela apparemment d'une manière plutôt vénérable. Il dit : « Pourquoi m'appelles-tu bon ? Il n'y a de bon que Dieu seul. »

Bien entendu chacun de nous dans son être réel est une expression individualisée de la bonté de Dieu, et c'est dans cette individualisation que nous trouvons le bonheur. Mais ce bonheur, bien qu'il s'exprime individuellement, n'est pas pour autant autre chose que la bonté de Dieu ; il revêt donc une portée universelle. En conséquence, le bien divin que nous reflétons peut faire beaucoup pour nous reconforter nous-mêmes et en même temps pour apporter aux autres un aperçu de la sollicitude et de l'amour divins toujours présents.

Jésus a discerné notre identité spirituelle et réelle — la bonté spirituelle de «notre être qui ne varie pas selon la scène humaine, la perfection inaltérable de l'homme à la ressemblance de Dieu. »

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreur et Fondateur de la Science Chrétienne

La traduction française du livre d'école de la Science Chrétienne écrit à propos de Mary Baker Eddy, malade avec le texte suivant : « Jeudi 16:20, 22; \*Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures, p. 476; \*Luc 18:19.

\*Christian Science : prononce «krītēn'sāنس».

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# The Home Forum.

Monday, April 7, 1975

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, April 7, 1975



Courtesy of the Redfern Gallery, London

Christopher Wood might reasonably be called the Constable of the 20th Century. Like all good artists he got a shock of joy out of the reality of what he saw. It came upon him with a vivid intensity, absorbing his whole nature, and through that strange miracle which is art, directly symbolized the most significant realities of things represented. As with Constable, he arrived at this after constant study of nature itself. Art has come to be a miracle, something innate in human beings though stifled by the pressure of civilization.

Kit Wood, in his good moments, allowed no stifling of his sweeping, joyous contact with visual reality and his work is supremely rational. He painted in order to put down, in his enthusiasm, the thing he saw, an expression springing directly from his need to say "I love this" and not from any motive of boasting a technical dexterity. It was natural

## A shock of joy

to him to paint, taking to it, as to all he did, with a simple directness. To paint a picture, to eat a dinner, to talk with a friend, to do a thousand other things was but to live . . . and he lived more dangerously than most.

His vast interest in his subject makes us interested too. His paintings retain a sense of wonder which is at the root of all art. This excited and exciting vigor clamored for expression, making him impatient of detail in his anxiety to grasp the intensity of the whole before it fled him or he it. He couldn't state his feelings in a fumbling, inadequate manner; it was too exciting for that, and carried all before it. A warmth of humanity nourished his vision and he invites us to share this warmth. A bunch of flowers is a

visual fact and not an imitation; his subjects only excited his fancy by their pictorial significance. He loved trees and boats and the sea, and at once saw them in paintings. He had the power of interpretation in a high degree and an extraordinary perception of relevant matter. With his simple relationship to his medium, the actual statement follows almost automatically the trained instinct. By his simplifications nothing is lost, everything is gained, and by his remarkable sense of the given authority to his simplest statements.

A talking brush Kit Wood had — which is alive from corner to corner, canvas — free, but not showy or affected; visualizes statements, clear, vigorous human, which touch that very English of Shakespeare.

H.E.

## Trying anything once

Somebody whose name I can't remember used to say that you should try everything once and that you should try everything else, with the exception of parsnip and turnip. Being inadvertently by nature, preferring to log along the rutted path rather than explore fresh woods and pastures new, I can think of a million other things I would rather not try once. One of the obvious ones, of course, is jumping out of a window, another is going down Niagara Falls in a barrel; but these evident tests of stamina are not quite what I mean. It is the lesser trials, the smaller experiments that fail so dismally to attract me, and I am constantly being saddened by my cowardly heart.

I can forgive myself, perhaps, for not wanting to try, even once, to be a stewardess on a ferry plying the Irish Sea; I can plead a

lack of nerve and have been

repeated many times they are now a part of my ultra-conservative self.

My shadow shadows me as I go my

unshaved way, as I watch dashing people

exploring, questing, sampling, having "a

look at this and 'a go" at that, carefree of

what the consequences may be; rash,reckless individuals who always say yes, why not, instead of no. Thank you, I'm on my way.

—

The universe is so bursting with things I

have not tried to do, not even once, that I

I think of them my lack of enterprise.

It is true that everything I do must

have done for the first time, drink a glass

of milk, pulled on a glove, started a motor

car, patted a dog, played tennis, swum,

rescue with one finger, powdered my nose,

and so forth and so on — but all these "firsts"

Virginia Graham

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## Running away

There are mornings in the city when there is a soft feeling of dampness in the air from the river; when I can't see the river, but I know the boats are there, passing; the water steaming, cold beneath the hot morning sun.

People see me hurrying along to work, not knowing that I have hitched a ride on a freighter and have sailed off into the mist.

Lucille DeVew

## How best not to get around London

The epitome in flattery a visitor to a city Pennsylvania, at whose dispensation the can achieve is to be asked by a stranger to be put on the proper pathway to his destination. During the reign of George VI, when London was new to me, I took pleasure in assisting Irishman of sprightly gait, wearing knickers. Puffing pell-mell out of Charing Cross Underground station into the sharp sunlight reflected off a silvery Thames, he nearly knocked us into the street. My daughters made haste to retrieve his portmanteau, papered over in a rainbow of stickers publicizing the scenic wonder of Killarney and Galway.

Like a birthday child who found London among his toys, I was anxious to show off this bright new trinket. And I did so with all the confidence of a knowledgeable native, pointing business and tripper alike toward Lord's Cricket Ground, Long Acre, Little Venice and the zoological gardens in Regent's Park.

"Me dear boy," he began, which set my younger daughter to giggles, "I was such a rough crossing. Not one wink, all the way to Liverpool! 'twas the sea swells. But I never will I set one foot into a flying machine!"

His recital of weather conditions on the Irish Sea seemed to calm him. "Me dear boy," he began again, "is this not the Charing Cross Station?"

I said it was not. It was Charing Cross Underground. Where did he wish to go? "Sevenoaks," he responded.

"In that case you'll want Charing Cross main line, just up the road. Come along, we'll show you the way."

We set off up Villiers Street toward the side entrance of the station. "The booking hall's just on the right. There's a Sevenoaks train nearly every hour."

The little man hesitated on the threshold of the concourse, shaking his head dubiously. "They said the Charing Cross Station."

"This is Charing Cross."

"But where was it then?"

"Charing Cross Underground. You came through from Euston on the Northern Line."

"Me dear boy, 'twas the sea swells. 'Most done me in. Not a closed eye all the way from Dublin."

I pointed him in the direction of the British Rail ticket seller behind the till. Finally, the transaction completed, we saw him pass the barrier and waved him on to the platform.

Clearly my youngest daughter was much impressed by the morning's expedition. "You know a lot about London, don't you, Daddy?"

While I was deciding how best to answer this, honestly and modestly, my oldest daughter said:

"Me dear boy, suppose that chap, you just left on the Dover train had in mind Sevenoaks, London, SE24, and 'not Sevenoaks, County Kent?'

When one has a daughter, whose book of knowledge of London and the English Home Counties surpasses one's own practical knowledge, it is time to give serious consideration to resigning one's amateur guidance post.

Richard Kepler Brunner

The Monitor's daily religious article

## Good is happy

To be genuinely good is not only to be happy but to add to the common good, to the well-being of everyone.

Of course there is unhappiness in our individual worlds of human experience — it would be unrealistic to claim that any of us can completely avoid it. Even that Jesus, at times wept bitter tears. And he said to the rest of us, "Verily, verily, I say unto you, That ye shall weep and lament . . . ye shall be sorrowful." But he qualified it, of course, and the way he qualified it uncovers the essence of Christianity — and, to the student of Christian Science, the essence of Christian Science, too. Jesus said, "Ye now therefore have sorrow: but I will see you again, and your heart shall rejoice, and your joy no man taketh from you."

There is a literal and obvious lesson in these words that certainly carried comfort to those who heard Jesus speak them and that as certainly carry equal comfort to us today: it is that even if one is unhappy or burdened or sad now, hopefully tomorrow or soon things will be different and better. But there is more to it than that. Christianity was not built on the foundation of human comfort or mere optimism but of spiritual being.

Jesus perceived our real, spiritual identity — the spiritual goodness of our being that does not come and go with changes on the human scene, the unalterable perfection of man in God's likeness.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes of the Way-shower: "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." The essence of Christianity, the essence of Christian Science, is the search for and the finding of God, the good that is not of the world — good that is not here today and gone tomorrow, or gone today and here tomorrow. It is the practice of seeing spiritually rather than materially, seeing beyond the mortal to the spiritual and perfect man of God's creating.

What is genuinely or spiritually good is universal in its scope. In the highest sense, there is no such state as personal goodness — goodness confined to one or another human being, or defined by one's humanness. Jesus resisted the characterization of himself as "humanly good" — rather vehemently, it would seem. "Why callst thou me good?" he said. "There is none good but one, that is, God."

Of course, each one of us in his true being is an individual expression of God's goodness, and we find happiness in that individualization. But though individually expressed, it is still God's goodness, universal in its scope. Consequently we cannot limit it, but our reflection of this divine good can go far in comforting ourselves and at the same time we can share with others a glimpse of God's ever-present love and care.

\*John 18:20, 22; \*\*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 476-477; †Matthew 19:17.

## A deeply Christian way of healing

The Bible speaks of the great love and compassion that moved Jesus when he healed. In his ministry he turned the thought of those seeking healing to a fuller understanding of God's love and goodness.

In a deep, prayerful search of the Bible, Mary Baker Eddy, discovered that Jesus' teaching and healing were scientific. She learned that health, freedom, and abundance are the natural and provable effects of God's overflowing goodwill for His children.

After proving this in her own healing work, she taught others how they could be healed by spiritual means alone. She explains this method of Christian healing in her book Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures. A careful study of its message can give you the clear understanding of God that heals. You can obtain a copy with the coupon below.

### DAILY BIBLE VERSE

What thingssoever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them.

Mark 11:24

### Summer snow

The gifts of coolness, whiteness, in this high valley, where pine trees stand, to catch the falling flakes and masquerade as apple trees.

The swirling dance of wind and silver, the moment turned to winter rhythms and winter thoughts pow in the solstice heat of the year, with a doe lifting tender gaze to the blinding pattern.

Clearly my youngest daughter was much impressed by the morning's expedition. "You know a lot about London, don't you, Daddy?"

While I was deciding how best to answer this, honestly and modestly, my oldest daughter said:

"Me dear boy, suppose that chap, you just left on the Dover train had in mind Sevenoaks, London, SE24, and 'not Sevenoaks, County Kent?'

When one has a daughter, whose book of knowledge of London and the English Home Counties surpasses one's own practical knowledge, it is time to give serious consideration to resigning one's amateur guidance post.

Richard Kepler Brunner

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# OPINION AND

Melvin Maddocks

## The American: Does he exist?

By Melvin Maddocks

"What is an American?" This poser was first raised by St. Jean de Crevecoeur in "Letters from an American Farmer," a series that sold like hot buttered scones in the London of 1782. After almost 200 years the slightly adolescent identity-grope question still gets asked, producing a full gamut of emotions from wide-eyed wonder among the natives to muttering exasperation among non-Americans, who are likely to add that other unanswerable question: *What will he do next?*

The most enlightening and, happily, the most entertaining clues are often provided by those flamboyant egos (very American!) who have turned candor into a kind of strut: boasting and confessing with equal exuberance, then standing back and laughing and crying at themselves.

Their own best audience.

Walt Whitman, for instance, brought spokeamanship — the merging of personal and national self-proclamation — to the level of art, and no serious American

watcher should fail to read "Leaves of Grass" in the Bicentennial year. As for 1975, the question "what is an American?" seems destined to be asked on the pop-art level.

In words, Andy Warhol.

In September "The Philosophy of Andy Warhol" (by Andy Warhol) will be published, and an excerpt in New York magazine promises that it will be a splendid performance, rich in narcissism and self-publicity but also full of shrewd observation of the scene — functioning nicely in that no man's land between social history and put-on.

Norman Mailer has practically made a career of asking: "What is an American?" Aggressively, almost like a dogmatist responding to his own catechism, he has phrased answers in terms of astronauts and Muhammad Ali, Pentagon marchers and Republicans in convention — as well, of course, as himself. Warhol is more indirect. His style of exhibitionism takes the form of exaggerated modesty. He is self-deprecating to a point of egotism that self-congratulation could never reach. He has the marvelously innocent arrogance of the saint who says: "Life is vanity, and I am nothing. And you better believe it, because this is me saying so."

Here is a sampling of Warhol's delightful knowing self-portrait of an American, the supersophisticate from McKeesport, Pa.:

He loves sweets and fast-food restaurants (his dream is to found a chain called "Andy-Mats"). Airports are his favorite places: they have his

favorite peppermint Life-Savers, his favorite loud-speaker systems, "the best views, the best perfume shops, and the best optimism." The only trouble is, he hates to fly.

Warhol, the Voice of America, likes "working better than relaxing" but he doesn't know what to do with the things work brings: "To be really rich, I believe, is to have one space. One big empty space. . . . Everything in your closet should have an expiration date on it the way milk and bread and newspapers do, and once something passes its expiration date, you should throw it out."

Along with Henry Kissinger and the American cowboy, Warhol regards himself as a "loner" — a man in communion with his intuitions. These lead him, in turn, toward forever trying to define reality. "People sometimes say that the way things happen in the movies is unreal," he writes, "but actually it's the way things happen to you in life that's unreal."

Self-contradictory and full of sweep, sputtering "we" and phrases like "the idea of America" and "really American," Warhol's testament can be coyly conning when he is pretending to be most revelatory, easily calculating when he is acting most "I-don't-care." But he is never, never dull.

"What is an American?" The problem has hung there for 200 years, and with exquisite tact Warhol avoids solving it now. Here is one of those bouncing balls that bring out the best in players, like Warhol, who keep it in the air. To catch it is not the idea.

John Gould

## Rooster with a radio show

Everybody who has never been surveyed will want to know that it happens. I never knew anybody, and I never knew anybody who knew anybody, who had been approached by one of the public opinion pollsters, and I've always had doubts about great national policies that derive from the unknowns amongst us. We've gone along placidly through the decades, adroitly influenced into stylish opinions by nobody we are acquainted with. But the other day I was surveyed.

It didn't happen just as I expected. I thought a gentleman with an identification button and a clipboard would come to my door and he would check off Yes, No, and Undecided while I mediated my answers and did my best to give the American people the benefit of my wisdom. Instead, the thing came in the mail. It was a set of questions about Oriental affairs which I was to check off and mail back. I happened to be a dedicated non-filler-outer of all printed forms that lack a \$10,000 fine and ten years in prison, but in addition to that my only Oriental opinion is to agree with William Jennings Bryan that friction will result if we establish coaling stations in the Philippines.

Years ago in the heyday of radio, I did a morning program from the farm. The station up to the city ran a "loop" in, and every morning at seven o'clock I would push a button and devote 15 minutes to piffle, trivia, and bosh. I had a trained rooster who would stand outside my window and crow on cue,



occurred to me at the time that some surveys may be riser if the pollster first determined what the client desired to prove. This snide presumption led me to ask on the air, off and on, during the next week or so, that my 78 percent would call me on the telephone or drop me a postal card telling me just when and how they had been surveyed. Nobody responded.

It wasn't long after that when our congressmen urged everybody to write letters to him and send telegrams. He said, "What we need is a strong expression of public opinion to counteract the public opinion being generated by the opposition."

Now think of the French Quarter of New Orleans. It stood into the first decades of the 1900s much as it had been through the 1800s, much as it had been through the 1700s, and through the 1600s. The French Quarter was unique, and after a while it hired an agency to do a survey of my "listening audience." In due time, statistics appeared to prove that I was reaching 78 percent of the listening audience. I congratulated myself on this overwhelming popularity until I began to wonder what other kind of audience there might be.

Not only might be, but definitely was. The biggest audience turned out to be the non-listening audience. It seems that at seven o'clock in the morning a great many people manage to do very well without hearing a rooster crow, and that pollsters who derive statistics for radio stations ignore these dissidents artfully for reasons that are clear. Radio hardly cares to offer non-listening listeners to the advertising trade. So instead of broadcasting to 78 percent of a million people, I was reaching only 78 percent of about 2 percent of them. It

August Heckscher

## What tourists do to a city

Great migrations of history — the tribes fleeing the Huns in the last days of the Roman Empire; Arabs overrunning the Mediterranean world in the 7th and 8th centuries — scarcely compared with the numbers of people who in today's world annually displace themselves as tourists. What these latter are escaping, or what they are seeking, I do not now ask; but rather what they are doing to the lands and cities they descend upon. Having spent a few days recently in New Orleans, one of our most charming southern cities, rich in history, dowered with architectural gems, I am uneasy about what I have seen.

Long before there were tourists, of course, there were travelers. The traveler went alone, usually on business, and slipped unobtrusively into the life of each new place. Where many travelers passed there grew up facilities to serve them, inns and stables, docks, markets where they could replenish their stores. The heart of the town was only slightly affected, and the citizen, amid these comings and goings, lived out his days in peace. The 19th century invention of tourism brought a different emphasis. Cities began making themselves over from top to bottom; the tourist had become king, and everything was done for his pleasure.

The problem is not unique to New Orleans, but occurs wherever tourism comes into conflict with old values and with frail sensibilities. In Paris it occurs in the grand boulevard, the famous student quarter of New York in Greenwich Village. Whatever situation is allowed to deteriorate the residents gradually withdraw. The intellectual, artistic life withers, and tourists in the end inherit an empty shell.

The subject was raised by Lord Chalfont, a professional newspaperman, who had left the Labour Party largely out of concern lest that party did not take subversion seriously enough. He dealt with the subject before an exceptionally full and tame House. It is distressingly factual manner, using figures and quotations (and, interestingly enough, using William Stringer's exact phrase).

Thus the debate ended and subsequently

he produced the alarming statistic that, while the Communist Party of Great Britain represents a figure of about 0.3 percent of trade union membership, (and 0.4 percent of the British work force), some 10 percent of officials in major trade unions are card-carrying Communists. To anticipate the response that this did not matter, he quoted Bert Ramelson, national industrial organizer of the Communist Party, as saying, "We have more influence now on the labor movement than at any time in the life of the party."

Having found what he wants the rooster departs, almost on tiptoe. He has done nothing by his visit. But very possibly he will have changed him. More than this, since this possibility of change sets him to criticise, connive, more than one speaker in the debate quoted in evidence the atmosphere in Czechoslovakia before the Comintern coup in 1948, when numerous rank and small specialty shops, including

# COMMENTARY

Joseph C. Harsch

By Joseph C. Harsch

There was deep disappointment in Cairo and Washington when Secretary of State Henry Kissinger broke off his latest peace efforts in the Middle East; but there was relief in Damascus, among the PLO Arabs, in Moscow — and in Jerusalem: The differences in reaction measure the differences in perception about the relative dangers of peace versus the dangers of more war. Egypt seems to have reached this stage. But Israeli public opinion still perceives the dangers of a settlement to outweigh the dangers of no settlement.

In Israel the feeling was dominant and almost all-pervasive that the terms Secretary Kissinger proposed would mean a condition more dangerous for Israel than no settlement of any kind. This suits Damascus which fears Egypt making a separate peace with Israel. It pleases the PLO Arabs for the same reason. It suits Moscow because Israel's rejection of the Kissinger proposals eliminates for the time being the danger (from the Moscow point of

view) of a settlement which would reduce Arab dependency on the Kremlin.

In retrospect it seems that Dr. Kissinger's effort was probably premature. He can succeed, someday, if the time comes when all of the governments and peoples concerned can perceive the dangers of peace to be less than the dangers of more war. Egypt seems to have reached this stage. But Israeli public opinion still perceives the dangers of a settlement to outweigh the dangers of no settlement.

Syrians are probably correct in suspecting that they will never get back all of their lost territories in a peace settlement, but might get them by war in the fulness of time. The Palestinians also have much reason for thinking that time is on their side and that the longer peace is deferred the better terms they will get eventually.

Paul Gore-Booth

## Britain's hidden Communists

By Paul Gore-Booth

London

Some years ago former Monitor correspondent William Stringer wrote an article "The Communist iceberg in Britain." If ever there is an ideological iceberg in Britain, the pragmatic British are prone to keep their eye firmly on the visible tip and to carry on living in ignorant faith that the rest of the iceberg does not really matter.

In many ways this calm disregard can be a strength. People do not go off the deep end mistakenly or prematurely. Ideologically they say "David" what is known worldwide as McCarthyism and, if an emergency does arise, will keep their heads.

But there are at this time people who worry very much about the shape and size of the iceberg.

So, its real nature was thoroughly examined in a recent debate in the House of Lords. In the present "who-said-what-about-whom?" atmosphere of British politics, it could hardly have been raised profitably in the House of Commons, where everybody belongs to a political party, since it would promptly have been challenged by other parties as nothing but a political maneuver and the value of the initiative would have been lost. It was in fact raised in the House of Lords from what are called the "cross-benches." These are the benches on which sit members of the upper House who, having arrived there whether by service or by heredity, do not wish to join a party, but speak entirely independently of political allegiance.

The subject is naturally congenial to the governing Labour Party, which is acutely aware of differences in the party on the degree and nature of extreme and subversive influences. Moreover, there is always resentment in politics against a member of a party which has left it, however conscientious the reasons were. Accordingly there was silence from the bulk of the Labour members of the House who can be classified as "middle of the road."

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The single act of Mrs. Thatcher's which has, up to the present, aroused most controversy is her dismissal of Michael Wolf, the salaries head of the Tory party organization. Wolf is young, intellectual, liberal-minded, likeable and was appointed by the late Tory leader, Edward Heath.

His sacking produced a spasm of indignation among the Tories of the Left which was particularly reflected in a long and pointedly attacking official speech. However, it is often noted that the removal of a paid party spokesman is such a purge.

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Thus the debate ended and subsequently he produced the alarming statistic that,

while the Communist Party of Great Britain represents a figure of about 0.3 percent of trade union membership, (and 0.4 percent of the British work force), some 10 percent of officials in major trade unions are card-carrying Communists. To anticipate the response that this did not matter, he quoted Bert Ramelson, national industrial organizer of the Communist Party, as saying, "We have more influence now on the labor movement than at any time in the life of the party."

Having found what he wants the rooster departs, almost on tiptoe. He has done nothing by his visit. But very possibly he will have changed him. More than this, since this possibility of change sets him to criticise, connive, more than one speaker in the debate quoted in evidence the atmosphere in Czechoslovakia before the Comintern coup in 1948, when numerous rank and small specialty shops, including



Lord Chalfont

George Malcolm Thompson

## The Tories reshuffle

By George Malcolm Thompson

London

As Britain lurches toward a deepening economic and political crisis, the two main parties respond in a predictable way. The Left moves further to the Left and strengthens its grip on the Labour government. The Right — the Tories — move to the Right.

Health is thrown out. Ostensibly because he had lost two elections but, really, because his political coloration was too close to that of his opponents. By the law of political repulsion, the Conservatives were bent on increasing more aggressively Tory.

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Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, who took over from Heath, was thought to be a woman more in the central Tory tradition. She brought in Lord Thorneycroft as chairman of the party organisation, thinking he would be a compliant assistant. She drove out Peter Walker, Robert Carr, Paul Channon, and other leaders of the Tory Left. That was as far as she dared to go. A change of emphasis should not look like a purge.

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acceptance of some unemployment, which in in Britain is anathema. The retort of the monetarists is, of course, that inflation, if it persists, will produce a great deal more unemployment, besides bringing about grave and cruel social consequences.

Inflation can be just as terrifying a nightmare as unemployment. Events in Germany in the '20s are there to prove it. But the trouble is that runaway inflation (and Hitler) happened in Germany; mass unemployment in Britain.

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The powerful, Marxist left wing of the Labour party will predictably demand control and an even tighter grip by the state on industry. This would take Britain a long step nearer becoming a totalitarian state, it will probably be rejected by the moderates in the government.

The likelihood is that Whitelaw will produce a harsh budget which will reduce the inflationary pressures. If the slide toward a sterling crisis continues, then there will be a curb on the arch-spenders, i.e. the local authorities. Sooner or later these must be brought under control, although there are sure to be howls of anguish as, one after another, party schemes for spending municipal money are axed.

There will not be a coalition government unless sterling collapses as a consequence of a refusal by foreign banking authorities to lend Britain more money except on conditions so stringent that they would cause the Wilson government to break up.

On the whole, a crisis of these dimensions is unlikely. Britain is in the cosy — in humiliating — position of having borrowed so much abroad that her creditors cannot refuse to lend her more.

There is another factor: Western Europe desperately wants Britain to remain in the Common Market. For two reasons: